

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WILL THERE BE A UNION OF PROTECTIONIST AND FREE-SILVER FORCES?

“THIS strange compound of gollywash, demagogism, and impracticable foreign policy” is the way in which one Republican paper, *The Telegraph*, Philadelphia, characterizes the new programme advanced several weeks ago by Senator Lodge and now taken up by ex-Speaker Reed. The programme is to force England into a Monetary Union by forming a Tariff Union of countries favorable to silver, and discriminating against her products. In addition to *The Telegraph's* contemptuous words, there are many leading Republican papers that decry the plan, while few, if any, seem as yet prepared to give an unqualified indorsement of it. Mr. Reed states his views in *The Fortnightly Review*, London, of which we give the following abstract:

“If the Indian crisis does not force England quickly into a larger monetary union with silver-using nations, which union we will gladly join, then there may come a time for the nations friendly to bimetalism to unite, not in a Monetary Union, but a Tariff Union—reciprocity being the reward of free coinage for silver. This should be our policy. We recognize the great increase in the burden of our gold-obligations payable abroad, because of the vast subsidence of prices; we recognize that falling silver by lowering the Eastern exchanges favors our competitors in Asia who sell similar produce, wheat and cotton, in the markets of Europe. It is, therefore, evidently important for debtor nations, on which list we stand first, to raise the price of silver, and thereby reduce that bounty on exports which Asia now enjoys. This can be done best by agreement with other nations favorable to silver, and by such a scale of high Tariffs against those nations which reject monetary agreement as will insure us a favorable balance of trade. In short, a higher price for silver, by reducing Asiatic exports to Europe, will increase ours; add to this a high Tariff and we can keep our gold at home, or at least, if sold, it will quickly come back again.” In the future, declared Mr. Reed, the Tariff and silver will be considered as one question, not two. The public men in Washington, it is reported, attach great significance to Mr. Reed's views, as for several months past there has been a growing sentiment among Republicans in favor of a more liberal policy toward silver.

Not a few Republican papers condemn Mr. Reed's position

severely. *The Wisconsin*, Milwaukee, calls it “unwise,” “impracticable,” and “unstatesmanlike.” *The Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, describes it as preposterous, and *The Pioneer Press* calls Mr. Reed's statement “a collection of errors” of the sort common to Populists. *The Journal*, Minneapolis, assails it at undoubtedly its weakest point in the following brief statement:

“Our principal market for cotton, provisions, and breadstuffs is Great Britain. Our best market for pork products and an increasing market for wheat, flour, and corn is Germany. Could we afford to risk the safety of our agricultural market for the purpose of bluffing Great Britain and Germany into an international agreement to coin silver?”

The Boston Transcript, however, sees in the plan the only hope for the preservation of Protection. One is moved to ask whether it is not “giving away” something in the following: “It is the only way remaining, apparently, to maintain in this country the extreme Protectionist policy, for which the silver votes in the West are necessary in the Senate, as has now been demonstrated.” The Independent papers do not seem inclined to take the plan seriously. *The Boston Herald* says that it is intended “as a sop to the Silver States of the West, and has no chance whatever of being put in operation, the owners of silver being too shrewd to be blinded by such a gauzy proffer.” *The Springfield (Mass.) Republican* says that Mr. Reed will have to face the fact that the free-coinage men offer a very much simpler and more effective remedy. “If free coinage is doing so much for the foreign trade of the silver-using countries,” says *The Republican*, “would not our own single act of free coinage help us equally? And would it not also tend to raise prices and so lift the burden which rests on us as a debtor nation? True, we would lose our gold, but we would get gold values for it in exchange. And so we must conclude that Mr. Reed has given us a singularly complicated, impracticable and impossible substitute for the simple remedy proposed by the free silverites. Mr. Reed could not afford to run for President on that programme against Mr. Bland on his platform. Bland would beat him out of sight.” *The St. Paul Globe* (Dem.) denounces the scheme as “only a bit of humbug intended for home-consumption.” *The New York Sun* calls it stupid, and refuses to believe that Mr. Reed could have uttered such nonsense. On the other hand, the Democratic papers that are friendly to silver welcome the plan as evidence of abandonment of high Protection by the Republicans. *The Chicago Times* says: “In the main, the classes now united in antagonism to Tariff-reform are the classes hostile to free silver. Of the two measures, they fear the latter more, and it is their study to keep Tariff before the people, relegating the monetary problem to second place. If silver might be ignored in the coming congressional elections, it would suit the money-monopolists of the rapacious East exactly. If instead of applying the silver-test to would-be members of Congress, the people could be deluded into voting merely to rebuke or indorse the Tariff-action of a representative or party, the throttling system of gold-monometallism would be given another lease of life.” *The Denver News* says: “The Silver-States cannot dictate to the South, because that section, united with New York, can elect a President without the silver-vote. But we can dictate to the Republican Party. Without us, it cannot elect a President. With us, it is sure of success. This situation explains why the Protectionist leaders of the East are bringing the Republicans of the East over to the silver side. They cannot do it at one step. They cannot do it even by contending for international bimetalism. But when England refuses to agree to bimetalism, as she probably will refuse, then the Protectionists can unite with the silver-men in hostility to all English interests and make the continuation of the Protective Tariff and the enactment of a Free-Coinage Law their battle-cry for the campaign of 1896.”

PROTECTION AND THE PROLETARIAT.

THE HON. J. STERLING MORTON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

THE business of the Federal Government as defined by the Constitution, did not comprehend a Tariff partly for protection. Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, the Federation of the States permitted restriction and taxation upon trade between the members of the Federation; but the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia in June, 1787, after great deliberation and earnest discussion, decided and declared that there should never be any restriction of trade between the States of the American Union; but that interstate commerce should be absolutely free. And now the United States are, in their general thrift and wealth, a verification of the prosperousness and righteousness of unrestricted commerce. The doctrine of Protection, however, found subsequently many advocates, who saw that, under the pretense of "promoting the general welfare," they might so use the taxing-power as to shut out foreign competitors from the markets of the United States, and thereby secure their monopoly to themselves. Under adroit interpretation, and with felicitous fallacies, the "public welfare" clause was made to provide for the building up of sickly and precarious industries by levying taxes upon all those other industries which were neither sickly, nor of doubtful strength and success. And thus the so-called "American System" found its first footing in public confidence and esteem. But instead of relinquishing, as the years have swept over the Republic, any of the privileges which protection guaranteed, in the first place, to its wards, the protectees, those privileges have been multiplied from year to year, under various pretexts, until now, after a quarter of a century of the Morrill Tariff, the American people have been commercially salivated and atrophied by the McKinley Tariff and its more malignant discriminations in behalf of privileged classes. During all these decades of Protection, there has been evolved a great multitude of millionaires. They have been planted in, and fertilized by, a misuse of the powers of the Governments. Instead of that sovereign force being used for the legitimate purpose of raising revenues with which to maintain and defend civil government, formed so that all might, could, and would protect the natural rights of each, it has been perverted to taxing the many for the benefit and enrichment of the few. Thus, the masses of the American people have witnessed the creation of wealth, by statute, through the impost of unjust taxes in behalf of the manufacturing classes.

Gradually, the idea has pervaded the public mind that wealth may be created by the mere "be it enacted" of the law-making power. Capital demanded and received from Congress the enactment of laws which secured to it, by shutting out foreign competition, higher profits than could possibly be earned in a condition of perfect commercial freedom. Logically, labor petitioned the same law-making power to "enact" higher wages, prosperity, and leisure, for laborers. First came, in response to labor's importunity, the Statute declaring eight hours a legal day's work, and other restrictive laws have followed—among them the law regulating the rates upon railroads, the Oleomargarine Law, the Interstate Commerce Act; and, in the various States, many similar statutes patterned after, and spawned by, the Protective system.

And now, after all this experimentation under the Protective Tariff, we find vast numbers of idle men seeking legislation in their own behalf, and among these workless thousands is, beyond question, largely represented that other class of citizenship which embodies the Indolent, the Intemperate, and the Improvident. These people seem lacking in self-reliance, and therefore in self-respect; but not at all lacking in initiative power. And, therefore, boldly they approach Washington, for the avowed purpose of demanding and securing legislation partial to themselves, and in their own interests, regardless of any other interests. They ask that the Government of the United States shall legislate directly to promote their welfare, and, like the Protectionists, they proclaim that the "public welfare" as intended by the Constitution.

The Proletariats have learned of the Protectionist, and are putting the precepts of Protection into practice.—*North American Review, New York, June. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NEW YORK'S POLICE-INVESTIGATION.

"YOU are getting down to the vitals of the thing now," remarked Dr. Parkhurst to Chairman Lexow of the Senate Investigating Committee, last week. The results of the investigation have been the topic uppermost in the New York Press. Several keepers and ex-keepers of "disorderly houses" appeared as witnesses, and with great circumstantiality of detail, giving names, dates, and places, told of the way in which they had purchased protection from police-captains and their "ward-men." One such keeper, by the name of Cohen, counted up \$2,200 which he had paid out in a single year in the shape of "an initiation fee," monthly instalments, Christmas presents, etc. The captains so far implicated by the evidence are Siebert, Cross, Doherty, and McLaughlin.

Ex-Senator Roesch, now Police Court Judge and a district leader of Tammany Hall, is also implicated.

The Sun, the stanch Tammany organ, admits the gravity of the evidence and says:

"If the testimony given before the Lexow Committee is genuine, if it is founded in truth and is not the product of conspiracy and fraud, then it reveals a condition of depravity and corruption in the Department of Police almost beyond human belief. If it be true, and unfortunately probability apparently points to its truth, then there is uncovered the foulest moral cesspool that was ever disclosed in the history of a community. It remains only to know what is its extent; how far the infection has spread and whom it has embraced."

The New York Evening Post (Ind.), referring to *The Sun's* comment, declares that the public accepts the testimony before the Committee as true, and that corruption is the necessary and logical outcome of the Tammany method of distributing offices.

Mayor Gilroy, in a *World* interview, has said: "It is horrible to think that any man who is paid by the city for the sole purpose of keeping down vice should be so false to the trust reposed in him as to seek to protect it. The idea of a public officer using his authority to wring money from lawbreakers as pay for protecting them while they follow a shameful business fills me with anger and disgust."

Whereupon *The World* and *The Evening Post* ridicule the mayor for what they regard as assumed innocence and horror, the former, which is the leading Democratic paper in New York, expressing itself as follows: "For years these scandalous practices have been a matter of common report. The newspapers have exposed them. Dr. Parkhurst's society has laid them bare. They have long been accepted as one of the disgraceful facts of New York City government. Mayor Gilroy has seen men appointed Police Commissioners who would promptly initiate a régime of corruption if they did not find it already established. He knows police officials who have got rich on small salaries. Yet so unsophisticated is Mr. Gilroy, so oblivious is he of what is going on around him, so trusting is his faith in human nature, that when a thrice-told tale is told again before an investigating committee it not only fills him with horror and amazement, but comes upon him with the shock of a surprise."

THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA, AGAIN.

IT was less than a year ago that our Treaty with Russia was ratified by the United States Senate. Now its repeal is called for, and resolutions for that purpose are pending in both the House and the Senate.

All on account of Rabbi Krauskopf.

Rabbi Krauskopf is a Russian by birth but an American citizen by naturalization, residing in Philadelphia. A few weeks ago he tried to enter Russia for the purpose of investigating the condition of his co-religionists, intending to solicit from the Russian Government permission "to relieve the congested Jewish pale of settlement by colonizing the excess of Jewish population in the sparsely settled interior parts of Russia." The means for doing this he proposed to solicit from co-religionists here and abroad. The Secretary of State forwarded a communication to the United States Minister to Russia in which it was set out that Dr. Krauskopf would travel upon unimpeachable credentials as a citizen of

the United States, and that his mission was a purely philanthropic and peaceful one. To this communication, Mr. White has replied that "the Russian Government deeply regrets the impossibility of acceding to the request of the reverend Jewish divine."

In view of these facts, Congressman Raynor advocates the abrogation of the Treaty with Russia, unless that country withdraws its prohibition and guarantees the same rights to Americans desiring to travel in Russia that the United States accords to Russian citizens. Congressman Straus and Senator Turpie favor the unconditional repeal of the Treaty.

The Society for the Abrogation of the Russian Treaty has issued a petition to the President and Congress praying for the passage of the Resolution of Senator Turpie, and giving reasons for terminating the Treaty. Among those who have signed the petition are: W. D. Howells, Carl Schurz, John Fiske, Edward Atkinson, T. W. Higginson, Professor Shaler, Charles Scribner, Prof. Felix Adler, Edwin D. Mead, and others.

Comments of the Press.

According to the terms of the Treaty there can be no distinction of class. The Hebrew, the Frenchman, the German, whether born in America or abroad, must be treated the same as a native-born American citizen. But the Russians proscribe the Hebrews. There has been felt in many quarters the desirability of abrogating the obnoxious Treaty, and it appears that the opportunity for such a step has arrived. At the time the convention was ratified, less than a year since, there was a general expression of dissatisfaction with its provisions. We conceded nearly everything to Russia, and, in return, got comparatively nothing. We not only gave Russian subjects the right to travel at pleasure in America, but guaranteed them the full protection of the Government, the same as accorded to our citizens at home. We also told Russia that we would arrest and return to her any of her subjects who came to this country to evade punishment for any crime committed or alleged to have been committed in that country, if not a political offense. The concessions were so broad and the language of the section making this provision so ambiguous that it was found after the Treaty had been signed by the representatives of both countries that we had no option in the matter if Russia demanded of us the return of a political offender under the complaint that he was wanted in his native country for a civil offense. A Russian political refugee, therefore, is no safer in America than in any other country. The instrument in question is clearly unconstitutional. It easily may be construed as being in the interest of Russian despotism. It is un-American. It should be annulled, and at once.—*The Press, Troy.*

Rabbi Krauskopf, one of our best citizens, a man of public spirit, a progressive man of liberal ideas, who has made a strong impression upon the community in which he lives and labors, irrespective of creed or sect, desires under the Treaty to make a visit to his old home in Russia. Surely this mission is peaceful and lawful, and as Rabbi Krauskopf, though born in Russia, is a full American citizen through naturalization, it is without all bounds that the Czar shall say, as he has said, that he will make an exception in Rabbi Krauskopf's case, because of the inhuman attitude the Government of Russia assumes toward Hebrews, and as far as this estimable citizen is concerned the Treaty does not apply. This means nothing more or less than that the Czar of Russia by this act abrogates the Treaty. Our Government cannot afford to allow the autocrat of Russia to assume any such position, and it should declare abrogated at once the Treaty which never should have been made.—*The News, Philadelphia.*

Feeling against the Russian Extradition Treaty is tardily taking form in the joint Resolution, introduced by Congressman Straus, for abrogation of that treaty. It never should have been negotiated by the Harrison Administration—at least, not in terms that make our police the Czar's hunters for escaped Siberian exiles—and it never should have been ratified by the present Senate and promulgated by President Cleveland.—*The Advertiser, Portland, Me.*

It is intimated that Russia's action with reference to the case of Dr. Krauskopf may result in the termination of our Treaty-relations with that country. Nobody in the United States would lament such an outcome. We could only honor ourselves by re-

fusing to have any sort of international relations with Russia.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

It is not safe to risk the whims of so absolute an autocrat, and it may be that this Republic has made a mistake in entering into the present Treaty of Extradition with Russia. Under the terms of the Treaty, we may be called on to surrender refugees who will be put to death or sent to Siberia for simply writing or speaking their sentiments.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

Thousands of American citizens will indorse with utmost heartiness Senator Turpie's proposition to give the Czar six months' notice that we desire to terminate the existing Extradition Treaty with Russia.—*The Globe, Boston.*

Bring out the Russian Treaty and let it be examined! If the marks of the greasy hand of the Standard Oil Company show where the seal of the United States has been affixed, it will be more easily possible to understand why the American people have been disgraced by partnership in the infamous cruelties of the Czar's police and Siberian system.—*The World, New York.*

If the illegal treatment imposed upon Dr. Krauskopf shall result in nullifying an instrument tainted with unconstitutionality and open to construction in the interest of despotism, the Philadelphia Hebrew will have earned the universal thanks of his countrymen in the United States and of all Americans who do not desire to be abettors in the cruelties of an absolute despotism.—*The Herald, Chicago.*

The difficulty in our relations with Russia in such matters is that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to secure really substantial guarantees of this sort. The legal system of that country is so radically different from ours that Treaties relating to its operations can hardly be made effectively binding. The two Governments are in a sense like two men talking each in a language which the other does not clearly understand. When the two Governments promise to give up persons guilty of attempts on the life of a ruler, for instance, the promise conveys a very different meaning here and in Russia. To us, it binds Russia to give up a Booth or a Guiteau; to Russia, it may bind the United States to give up some man or woman who has done nothing worse than possess forbidden copies of *The Times*, which the Russian police have decided to be "suspect."—*The Times, New York.*

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

THE vote in the Senate on the sugar schedule is considered to have determined the fate of the Tariff Bill. With the exception of Senator Hill, every Democrat voted solidly for the Committee amendments. The duty on all sugars below No. 16 Dutch standard is 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the new rates are to go into effect on January 1. The bounty is repealed, but the repeal is not to take effect until January. The tobacco schedule was next disposed of, and the agricultural schedule taken up. The Senate's sugar schedule is denounced by the entire Press of the country, irrespective of party affiliations. *The New York Sun* (Dem.) states that competent authorities estimate at thirty millions the loss of revenue to the Government, and the gain to the Sugar Trust, consequent upon the postponement of the date of the operation of the schedule. "This deliberate, unparalleled sacrifice of revenue," says *The Sun*, "for the exclusive benefit of a private interest, will stand as the most conspicuous detail of the most gigantic scandal" connected with this schedule. Equally emphatic is the language of *The Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.). "It is absolutely indefensible," says that paper of the schedule; "it has not even the poor excuse of being a protective measure, in the proper sense of the term. It is simply a donation to the Sugar Trust, just as the McKinley duty was. The fact that it is a fraction of a cent less on the pound than the McKinley robbery makes the principle of the action none the less abhorrent. It is a robbery of the people for the benefit of one of the most corrupt, unprincipled and rapacious Trusts that ever was fostered by Republican legislation. It is a foul blot on the Tariff Bill." *The Philadelphia Times* (Ind. Dem.) is inclined to overlook the concession to the Sugar Trust in view of the immense improvement afforded by the new schedule over the McKinley rates. "The Senate," says *The Times*, "has provided largely in-

creased revenue without materially increasing the taxes upon the people; it has stopped the vicious system of paying bounties out of the National Treasury to sugar-growers; it has reduced the protection to the Sugar Trust from one-half cent to one-eighth of a cent per pound, and the taxes which the people pay upon sugar will go into the public Treasury to furnish the needed revenues for the Government." An interesting comparison is made between the McKinley sugar-schedule and the one now proposed, by *The Pittsburg Post* (Dem.), which agrees with the view taken by *The Philadelphia Times*:

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Bounty to sugar-planters, | \$11,000,000 |
| Sixty per cent. protection to the Sugar Trust, | 23,000,000 |
| Public revenues, | 00,000,000 |
| Total, | \$34,000,000 |

THE SENATE BILL.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Public revenue, at 40 per cent. duty on all sugars, | \$36,000,000 |
| Protection to sugar-growers, | 6,000,000 |
| Protection to refiners, | 6,000,000 |
| Total, | \$48,000,000 |

That is, under the McKinley Law the people paid out \$34,000,000 a year in bounties to the sugar-planters and in protective taxes to the Sugar-Trust, but the Treasury did not get a cent of revenue. On the other hand, under the Senate Bill, of the duties imposed \$36,000,000 will go into the Treasury, \$6,000,000 will go to the planters, and \$6,000,000 to the Trust.

At the same time *The Post* objects to the protection given to the Trust.

The Republican papers condemn the schedule without qualification. *The Chicago Inter Ocean* calls it a "legislative atrocity," "a clear case of boodle on a gigantic scale," and this is substantially the view of all Republican papers.

THE TAX ON STATE-BANK CIRCULATION.

AFTER a long and lively debate, the amendment to the Brawley Bill, providing for the unconditional repeal of the law taxing State-bank circulation, as required by the Democratic platform, was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 102 to 172. A large number of Democratic Congressmen advocated repeal, but they were mostly Southern men, and they found the Northern Congressmen opposed to them. The Southern Representatives complain that the repeal plank in the platform ought to have received the undivided support of the party. It is said that President Cleveland personally counseled members to vote against repeal, on the ground that public opinion is not ripe for a radical change in the banking system. An analysis of the vote shows that only eight Northern Democrats voted for repeal. Of the Southern Democrats, only nine voted against repeal. The Republicans voted solidly against repeal.

Pledges made to be broken seems to be the fitting phrase to apply to the planks of the Chicago platform of 1892. Another of these planks was repudiated by the Democrats in the House yesterday—the one calling for the repeal of the tax of 10 per cent. on State-bank issues. The practical effect of such repeal would be to do away with our stable National currency and bring back the days of wildcat banking, and despite their platform the majority of Democrats in Congress are not yet quite ready to go to that length. Repeal was voted down by 172 to 102. It is not surprising that the supporters of that plank are wanting to know what it was put into the platform for. That is an easy one. It was a characteristic device for hoodwinking voters—a plan to divide the silver forces. The Democratic majority in Congress declare that there was no sincerity in the demand, and no intention of repealing the State-bank tax, notwithstanding the apparent approval given to the proposal by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland when the repeal of the Sherman Silver Law was pending.—*The Tribune* (Rep.), New York.

All that the bank "plank" demands is the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the circulating notes of the State banks. As a matter of political right, the demand is well founded; and equally unanswerable is the objection that the tax is a perversion of the taxing power to purposes foreign to the raising of revenue, which alone is sufficient reason for its expungement from the Federal statutes. The demand for "unconditional" repeal of the tax ex-

presses these positions, and to that extent it is just and unanswerable. But this is only a small part, an accident indeed, in the broad question—how to provide a system of bank circulation that may be safely trusted to satisfy the large requirements of the retail business of the United States. To simply restore to the State banks their old rights to issue notes, and stop there, would be less than no gain whatever to our monetary system. It would bring into existence an unrestricted volume of paper which, for the most part, lacked the main elements of confidence and was radically unfit to serve the purposes of exchange. If, therefore, on the one hand, freedom to issue under State auspices be insisted upon as a Constitutional right, on the other hand, the common National interest demands that the power to issue shall be exercised under such conditions as will make the notes, in every sense, an entirely safe, convenient, and convertible monetary instrument. Such, the ante-war bank-notes, as a rule, were not; such all future bank currency should and must be.—*The Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), New York.

There may be room for improvement in the banking-laws of the country. Certainly some very profitable amendments might be made to the law governing National Banks, but whatever is done the experience of the past should teach that the issuance of notes from State and private banks is not the remedy needed.—*The Banner* (Ind.), Nashville.

The States have a right to authorize their local banks to issue a paper currency, and if the people choose to take it or reject it the General Government has no right to interfere—no more than it would have to levy a prohibitory tax on the promissory notes of certain classes of its citizens, leaving other privileged classes free to make such notes and dispose of them to people willing to take them.—*The Constitution* (Dem.), Atlanta.

The paper currency of the United States, as it has existed for the last twenty-five years, has been proved by experience to be the most stable and best possible. The bills of National Banks, even when some such banks have failed, have always been at par and have just as readily circulated, in every part of the country, as before. These National Bank issues can be made in every State and place, wherever more currency is needed, by simply giving a certain security required by law from those who wish to issue them for the redemption of their bills.—*The Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

THE Strike Committee of the national organization of the miners has formally abandoned the effort to force a national agreement upon prices. A resolution adopted by the Committee declares that, since it is impossible to arrange for a national convention of operators and miners, and since operators in most districts have expressed willingness to meet representatives of their respective districts for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties, it is inexpedient to insist upon a national adjustment of mining prices. This decision is regarded as a surrender of the fundamental contention of the miners. Local conferences are now being arranged, and a settlement of the great strike is expected.

The attitude of the miners in several districts last week was very threatening. In Indiana, Colorado, and Illinois disturbances occurred in which lives were lost and considerable property destroyed. Troops had to be called out in Ohio and Indiana to prevent the seizure of coal trains by the strikers.

Railroads, steamers, and factories are suffering from want of fuel, and the lists of employees are being reduced everywhere in consequence.

It is evident enough, now, that the conditions have changed, and that we have now among us an element which is determined on anarchy, determined to put an end to the rule of law and order. If we allow this element to go further, our institutions will be subverted. This is not a question of labor and capital, anywhere, primarily; it goes deeper than that. It goes down to the foundations of the structure of our Government. If we cannot preserve liberty without license in this country, then we must have less liberty, or must have chaos.—*The Gazette, Colorado Springs*.

Public interest urgently demands an immediate settlement of the strike, so that the suspended industries may resume operations, the miners may be employed again, and the danger to public safety may be removed. In spite of this, the stubborn

position taken by a few men absolutely blocks all progress toward a settlement, and as a result an immense loss is daily entailed upon the business and industrial interests of the whole mining region.—*The Transcript, Peoria, Ill.*

Every interest is suffering by the continuance of the conflict. Labor is suffering from idleness. Capital is losing the employment which it should have. The social order is imperiled, and the passions of the strike are endangering, if not actually sacrificing, life every day. With these inducements to industrial peace it would be a criminal disregard of the welfare of society as well as individuals to let the desire to conquer the other side, or the hope that the situation may be dominated by pure obstinacy, stand in the way of resuming industry.—*The Dispatch, Pittsburgh.*

We believe the men are absolutely right in their wage demand. We believe that the operators have imposed on them for years. Under a tariff on coal "for the protection of American labor" that is greater than the total cost of mining coal, the miners have been kept at starvation wages, robbed in pluck-me stores, put in competition with the cheapest foreign labor that could be imported, and in every possible way been reduced as nearly as possible to a condition of slavery. And yet any man, coal-miner or whoever it may be, must certainly realize that the people display very little sense in not providing some better means of settling these questions between capital and labor than the strike and the lock-out. What interest has the public in these matters that it should submit to bear the evils of these disturbances rather than provide some lawful means for their speedy adjustment?—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

It must be admitted that the strikers are required by the logic of their position to act as they are acting. They have joined together to coerce their employers into granting them certain demands, and it is essential to their success that all the other coal-miners in the country shall back them up. If these others will not join them of their own accord they must be made to do it by force, just as during the late war we compelled the Copperheads of the North, much against their wills, to contribute money and recruits to put down a rebellion which, in their hearts, they approved. That so few of our citizens turn upon those insurgent miners as they turned upon the Southern rebels is because, as I have said, the majority of them sympathize with the insurgents as the Copperheads sympathized with the Confederacy, and wish them to succeed, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must.—*Matthew Marshall, in the Sun, New York.*

The pretense that the men in the coal regions who have, for some weeks past, been engaged in unlawful acts, violative alike of private and public rights, have the sympathy of the workingmen of the United States, is utterly false. Men who blow up railroad-bridges, wreck mining-plants, seize locomotives and cars, march in armed mobs from place to place intimidating and occasionally killing peaceable citizens, whose only offense is working for a living—such men have not the sympathy, and such acts have not the approval of the toiling masses.—*The Post, Washington.*

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

THE successful arbitration of the recent strike on the Great Northern Railway through the efforts of St. Paul and Minneapolis business men has prompted Congressman Tawney (Minn.) to offer a Bill in the House for compulsory arbitration of disputes which interrupt, or threaten to interrupt, the business of interstate railroads through a strike. He proposes that either party to the controversy may apply to the United States District Court to have the other party show cause why the Court should not appoint an arbitration board. The Court itself may decide the question at issue with the consent of the parties. If they do not consent, five arbitrators are to be chosen, one by each party and three disinterested persons by the Court, subject to the right of challenge by either party, whose decision shall have the effect of a judgment.

The convention of railroad employees held last week in New York adopted a resolution favoring compulsory arbitration and asking Congress to pass a Bill with regard to the subject.

Another plan for referring labor-strike differences to a national board of arbitration has been formulated by Representative Keifer, of Minnesota, a member of the Labor Committee. Mr. Keifer's Bill provides for the appointment by the President of three Commissioners of Arbitration, with the Com-

missioner of Labor an *ex-officio* member. The Governor of a State in which a labor controversy occurs is also a member. The Board of Arbitration thus consists of five members. Application is first to be made to the Governor, the form of application being set forth in the Bill, and it can be made by employers or employees. In the latter case, the application must be in behalf of at least fifty employees of an organization having 1,000 members throughout the country. If the Governor be satisfied that a conflict exists which cannot be amicably settled, he applies to the National Board of Arbitration to take charge of the question. The Board assembles at the State Capitol, hears evidence, and arbitrates the difference in the usual manner. Its decisions are made as binding as those of a Federal court of law. Provision is also made for enforcing the decision of arbitration.

Unlike the measure proposed by Congressman Tawney, this plan really provides for compulsory arbitration, since decisions of the Board would be enforced by law.

The enforcement of an agreement for personal service is not within the reach of either courts or boards of arbitration. Similarly, if the arbitrators should decide that wages ought not to be reduced, and the employer refused to keep his works open at the old scale, the courts could not take his property and operate it. The end aimed at is to compel the hearing, before an impartial tribunal, of disputes that are not carried there now, or at least not until, as a rule, a great deal of mischief has been done. Let this be enforced in every case, and it would be a bold employer or a reckless labor-organization that would stand out in the face of such decision. If it did, public opinion would reach it in such shape as it has never yet taken; and the employer would go to work and get new men with the certainty that the law would enforce his rights to the uttermost. Our courts are not vested with the power to enforce all their decrees now, since imprisonment or debt has been abolished. The law says a man shall pay, and provides machinery to make him do so; but if he has no property, a judgment against him is as near as the creditor can approach to collection. And yet, impotent as they are, judgments have been found very inconvenient things; and most men avoid them at almost any sacrifice. What the Bill recommended would do is to substitute arbitration for force in ascertaining the equities at issue between employer and employed.—*The Pioneer Press, St. Paul.*

Arbitration of any kind is the submission by both parties of the facts of the case to an arbitrator, with an agreement on both sides to abide by his conclusion as to the law, or as to the right or wrong of the matter. But the essence of the arrangement lies in the certainty that both will abide by the result. If this certainty did not exist, no one would ever leave things to an arbitrator. The arrangement proposed by the Tawney Bill and supported by *The Pioneer Press* would not be arbitration at all. It would be simply a supervision of the working of the railroad or other enterprise by a State official, who would, if he thought the railroad was right in a dispute with its employees, do nothing; and if he thought it was wrong, would change its rules. This might be a good arrangement or it might not, but there would be no arbitration about it. State supervision would be the proper name for it. Arbitration involves the voluntary submission of both parties to the decision of the arbitrator; compulsory arbitration involves their compulsory submission to the decision of the arbitrator. If there be neither kind of submission, the arbitration is a farce or a mere name.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

If Mr. Tawney will stop to think he will see that this is a mistake. The reason that arbitration succeeded in settling this difficulty is that it was voluntarily resorted to by both parties. The very essence of arbitration is mutual consent to it. Without that, it would not be arbitration, but legal compulsion of a kind intolerable to the sense of personal liberty. If a dispute arises it is generally the wisest possible thing for both parties to agree to an arbitration, and if each is satisfied of the justice of its case that is apt to be done. But it is quite another thing for the law to step in and say that they must submit to arbitration and abide by its results whether they wish to do so or not. That would be for the law to compel men to work for wages which they deem unfair, or to force corporations to pay wages in excess of what they believe to be the market-rate. Either of these things would be an injustice and an invasion of personal right.—*The World, New York.*

If neither party should be disposed to submit a dispute to arbi-

tration, there would be no application to the Court, and even if one party should be decidedly averse to it it is difficult to see how it could be compelled to present its case in court in such a way as to produce any useful result. It reminds one of the old saw about leading a horse to water. But the greatest difficulty would appear when it came to enforcing the judgment of the Board of Arbitration or of the Court, as the case might be, where either of the parties went into the proceedings with reluctance or was dissatisfied with the result. Especially would there be difficulty if the workmen were the dissatisfied party. A corporation, which before the law has some of the qualities of an individual, might be coerced by penalties into paying a certain rate of wages or conforming to other prescribed conditions, but could the hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of workmen be each and all compelled to continue work on terms that did not satisfy them?—*The Times, New York.*

Suppose that a railroad company proposes to reduce wages; the employees protest; the matter is submitted to arbitration; and the arbitrators decide that the reduction is just. How are the men to be made to keep at work if they say they won't?—*The Evening Post, New York.*

If there are objections to it, they do not appear at first sight.—*The Pioneer Press, St. Paul.*

The real demand for compulsory arbitration comes from those who wish to abolish all individual liberty. The secret organizations at the bottom of it look on it as a means of breaking down all private business, making the Government the universal employer, and giving equal wages to everybody. Compulsory arbitration would be a long step toward the most tyrannical Socialism. Arbitration implies agreement, and no man can safely be compelled to submit his life, property or business to anything but the law of the land as interpreted by the courts. The great mass of business is, however, done outside of the courts, by agreements, and all agreement to arbitrate differences—all voluntary arbitration—is to be encouraged.—*Cincinnati Journal and Messenger.*

The arbitration of the recent strike on the Great Northern Railroad has strengthened those who believe that a wide extension of the principle of arbitration is possible. We believe that it is, and that the country one of these days will regard a strike or lockout as absurd as a trial by battle, or fire, or water, to test the guilt or innocence of any one.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

WHO WILL PAY THE BILLS OF SOCIALISM?

MR. E. L. GODKIN, of *The Evening Post*, New York, is the most pitiless opponent of Socialism on the American Press. Next to assailing Tammany Hall, his chief delight is in assailing the Socialistic school, which, he intimates, is subject to hallucinations of a sort with those of the demented man who makes up his mind to live in a spacious mansion when he has no money to pay for anything but a hovel. Admitting that the Socialists' plan is all very attractive, Who Will Pay the Bills? he asks in *The Forum* for June:

"When a man is about to move into a larger house and change his whole manner of life, he is, if sane, sure to ask himself what the change will cost, that is, what increase in his expenditures it will make necessary. If sane, also, he will follow this question by another, namely: Have I got the money? Now, in reading these stories to which I have referred, of the Social evolution through which modern communities are to pass shortly, I find absolutely no allusion to cost."

He insists that all previous Social evolutions have meant an improvement in production and an increase in income, but the peculiarity of the Socialistic programme is that "it is to be not a money-making, but a money-spending evolution," in which "everybody is to live a great deal better than he has been in the habit of living, and to have far more fun." If labor were to receive all the profit on the capital of the entire country, he figures out that each family of five would receive six per cent. on \$5,000, or an increase in income of but \$300 a year. "It is evident that he could on this make no material change in his style of living."

"The notion that there is a reservoir of wealth somewhere, either in the possession of the Government or the rich, which

might be made to diffuse 'plenty through a smiling land,' is a delusion which nearly all the writings of the ethical economists tend to spread, and it is probably the most mischievous delusion which has ever taken hold on the popular mind. It affects indirectly large numbers of persons, who, if it were presented to them boldly and without drapery, would probably repudiate it. But it steals into their brain through sermons, speeches, pamphlets, Fabian essays, and Bellamy utopias, and disposes them, on humanitarian grounds, to great public extravagances, in buildings, in relief work, in pensions, in schools, in high State wages and philanthropic undertakings which promise at no distant day to land the modern world in bankruptcy. It will be very well if the century closes without witnessing this catastrophe in France or Italy, or both,—the two countries in which the democratic theory of the inexhaustibility of State funds has been carried furthest."

Mr. Godkin's main contention is that, in order to bring about this Social Revolution, it would be necessary to increase the wealth-producing agencies without increasing the population. He says: "I think, on the whole, it would not be an exaggeration to say that such a Social evolution as the ethical economists have planned could not be accomplished, even for a single year, without doubling the wealth of every country which tried it, while making no increase in the population. And this arrest of the growth of population is just as necessary as the increase in wealth. For it is the exertions of mankind in keeping up and increasing their numbers which have prevented the poor from profiting more by the recent improvements in production. Statistics show readily that, thus far, subsistence increases more rapidly than population, and this does much to cheer up the optimists and the revilers of Malthus. But to make a man of any use to civilization, he must in some manner be able to pay for his board. If wheat costs only ten cents a bushel, the man who has not, and cannot get, the ten cents is clearly a bit of surplus population. He has to depend on some one else for his support, and is thus a burden to the community. Employing him at the public expense does not change the situation, for his neighbors are the public. If they really wanted the work done, he would have something to exchange. If they do it in order to keep him from starvation, the demand for his labor is not legitimate, and is only a thin disguise for charity."

Italian Thinkers and Authors on Socialism.—One of the editors of the Italian journal *Vita Moderna* recently wrote to a number of the famous men of his country, asking their opinion of Socialism, and received a number of interesting replies. The Conservative Senator Negri, formerly Mayor of Milan, and one of the most spirited enemies of the "Triple Alliance," wrote: "Socialism, to me, gives rise to feelings both of sympathy and antipathy. It excites my sympathy because it has its source in humanity; it excites my antipathy, because it is impracticable." On the other hand, the political economist Signor Laria favors the "gradual improvement and ennobling of society by the adoption of Socialistic principles—on the condition, however, that the free development of the individual shall not suffer by the adoption of the system." The poet, Corrado Corradino, whose writings show that Socialism has influenced him somewhat, writes as follows: "The present society consists of two kinds of the degenerate: The first class eat too much and work too little, and the second class eat too little and work too much. If it is possible to bring about a compromise between the two classes, the physical and moral welfare of mankind will be promoted, and a higher race, from a psychological point of view, will be produced." Another well-known poet, Professor Panzaccchi, of Boulogne, is not attracted in the least to Socialism. "According to my opinion," he writes, "Socialism is the sickly expression of a certain instinct common to every people. At various times in my life, I have felt a certain sympathy for Socialism; but riper reflection has shown me that its theories are nonsensical." The dramatist Marcorago is an inveterate enemy of the Socialist. "I hate Socialism," he writes, "because it speaks of 'equality.' That single word makes me angry. And to what should Socialism lead? To general stupidity—although it is possible that the economical condition of the people would be improved thereby."

NON-INTERFERENCE IN HAWAII.

THE Senate, with one dissenting vote, has passed a Resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that of right it belongs wholly to the people of Hawaii to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought not in any way to interfere therewith, and that interference in the political affairs of these islands by any other Government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States. This is a substitute for the Resolution reported some months ago. An amendment by Senator Vest committing the Senate against the annexation of Hawaii was rejected by a two-thirds vote.

This action, it is thought, will be encouraging to the Hawaiian Provisional Government, and disabuse the minds of the Royalists who have expected all along that the Senate would take action favorable to the ex-Queen.

The Senators have made the only reparation within their power for the acts of wanton aggression and partisan folly committed by President Cleveland and the State Department. They have condemned foreign intervention in the islands after the President and Secretary Gresham summoned the Provisional Government to abdicate and deliberately sought to restore the Queen to her throne. They have left the question of annexation open for future negotiation, if the permanent Government, soon to be established, with a new Constitution, enacted by a representative body of legally elected delegates, renews the application for admission into the Union. The initiative must come from Hawaii, which is now virtually under an American protectorate, if the Senatorial warning to England and Europe, "Hands off," has any real significance.—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

This is a distinct condemnation of the intervention of Minister Stevens, sustained by the last Administration, and a complete vindication of the policy of the present Administration. It brings the Government back to the sound doctrine, so long maintained, of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations, strong or weak, and of a recognition of the right of every independent people to determine their form of government and their domestic policy for themselves.—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

In due time there will be an Administration of the United States that will be friendly to all republics and that will be willing to listen to offers of annexation from Hawaii or to proposals for treaties of commercial alliance. The Cleveland policy has been so utterly at variance with American ideas that the leaders of his party have been forced to condemn it. The policy of the next President is likely to be as American as that of Mr. Blaine.—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

As to annexation, we have believed from the first, and still believe, that this is something which must not be thought of, and that even those representing the Provisional Government would admit that it would have to be brought about, if brought about at all, under conditions, as to the political status of the native population, the Portuguese, Japanese, and those coming from other countries, that would prohibit the idea that Hawaii could become a State of the American Union, while our national policy does not lend itself to the notion of continuing dependencies.—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

IMPORTANCE OF HAWAII AND SAMOA.

WILLIAM F. DRAPER.

IT has not been a blind grab for territory which has been going on in the South Pacific for six years past, but a working out of strategical schemes with definite ends in view; and the United States is the only great Power interested in the Pacific trade which has not had the wisdom to acquire territory in localities where the great trade of the future will need guarding. Samoa and Hawaii have been ripe to our hands for years; they are most advantageously situated for our needs. The moral force of the United States is all that has kept European hands off these two groups to the present time; but should a strategic necessity arise for their occupation by either Great Britain or Germany, we would have to be prepared then to fight, or to retire at once from the absurd dog-in-the-manger position we have so long occupied.

To appreciate fully the question of ocean-trade, it is well to observe the policy which Great Britain has consistently and success-

fully followed for generations in developing and supporting her commerce. Trade with India was established, then the route was guarded. Great Britain has now girdled the globe with a complete chain of guard-stations.

If there is a gap in the guard-stations of the Pacific trade at present, or a salient point which should be possessed—and Hawaii is such a point—sentiment, which does not trouble our British friends, will not prevent their cruisers from seizing and holding, when the time to them seems propitious, just what is thought necessary to strengthen the weak places in their trade-route patrol. Our position with regard to dry-docks in the Pacific is particularly weak. Modern war-vessels require docking at intervals, and a fleet, to maintain command of the sea, must have dry-docks in which to make repairs. We have not one dock, outside the mainland of our country, which would be available for our ships in time of war; and on the entire Pacific Coast we have at present but one large and one small dock at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and one building in Puget Sound.

Regarded as a question of coast-defense, no naval force can operate on a hostile coast without a friendly base within easy distance. We now have the opportunity to secure our Western coast by accepting the possession of Hawaii as the most rational form of coast-defense. With adequate fortification on these islands, and a suitable naval force in the Pacific, our coast would be far more secure in time of war than it could be made by any expenditure for harbor-defenses on the mainland alone.

If the United States aims at commercial supremacy in the Pacific, not only Hawaii is needed but Samoa, a station at the mouth of the canal, and another at the Straits of Magellan; then, a properly organized fleet sufficiently strong to keep open the communication between those bases will hold the Pacific as an American ocean, dominated by American commercial enterprise for all time.—*Social Economist*, New York, June. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRACTICAL TEST OF THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

MR. WILLIAM MATHER, member of Parliament for the Gorton division of Lancashire, and the senior member of the firm of Mather & Pratt (Salford Ironworks), has made a report of the experience of his firm in the first year's experiment of giving its employees an eight-hour day instead of nine hours, without any reduction of wages. Mr. Mather, whose works employ a large number of hands, reports that the experiment has proved in every respect a complete success.

The output of the works has been greater than ever before, without an increase of expense, despite the reduction of hours. The twelve hundred hands employed in the works have worked cheerfully in double shifts during times of pressure upon the works due to large orders, but they have never been paid nor have they expected over-time, the reduction of the regular hours and the retention of the regular wages offsetting that. Converts to the eight-hour system, Mr. Mather says, have invariably been permanently won over. Mr. Mather has furnished the Government with full details of the working of the experiment in the Salford Ironworks, and recommends its adoption, even tentatively, in the Government arsenals, dockyards, and other public works.

The Pall Mall Gazette urges a trial of the plan in every factory in the kingdom, but deprecates the application of coercion in its adoption. The success of Mr. Mather's experiment, it says, is due to a feeling of mutual good-will, without which that or any other plan would have failed.

The Globe points out that the fact that Mr. Mather has not found it necessary to enlarge his force of employees shows that the operation of an eight-hour system does not increase the area of employment, and consequently falsifies the prophecies of labor agitators and politicians in sympathy with them.

The Manchester Guardian says: The total abolition of over-time, excepting in the rarest cases, is essential to the success of the shorter hours if the conclusions as to the cause of increased production be correct. This custom is a delusion on the part of workpeople and employers alike. The extra wages are obtained by the men at too great a cost. The extra work is not worth to the employers the price they pay for it. One year's trial, says Mr. Mather, has convinced us that we have found the happy medium in the number of hours during which only one meal and

one stoppage are needed, and this resolves itself into the eight-hours day or forty-eight hours week. Mr. Mather recommends it to the consideration of fellow-employers in the great engineering and mechanical industries. He has already explained his views to the heads of the great Government departments, with the beneficent results we know.

The Weekly Times, Manchester, also speaks well of the experiment. An ounce or two of fact, says the paper, are worth more than many pounds of theory, and however conclusive the arguments for a change may be, they cannot compare in value with a bit of actual experience. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in giving their hearty assistance to the putting of the shorter day on its trial, acted in a spirit which is worthy of imitation by all Trades-Unions. It is exceedingly satisfactory to find that the results of the experiment are entirely favorable to the reduced hours. The question to be tested was whether a reduction of five hours can be made without danger to the mechanical trades. In other words, are the advocates of eight hours justified in contending that it can be introduced without increasing the cost of the work turned out?

The measure nevertheless does not meet with unqualified approval. *The Weekly Scotchman*, Glasgow, points out that the eight-hours day has been tried in America: When, some years ago, a Bill for establishing an eight-hours working-day was passed in the United States, or in one of the principal of those States, it became obsolete from the day it became law. It was an impossible measure, and it was disregarded. Apparently, something of a like result may follow from the act of the War Department in London in regard to this same question. The workmen that are on piece-work are disgusted with the result; for they cannot possibly earn as much in eight hours as they could in nine or ten. Those of them who are paid by the day are scarcely less disgusted; because they find that the little privileges which they enjoyed under a nine-hours day, or a ten-hours day, are taken away. Where here and there minutes were allowed for the washing of hands and other matters, the allowance has been stopped. The fact is well worth the attention of working-men generally. It furnishes an instructive comment on a device to catch votes, which was unworthy of those who adopted it. If the Government mean to reduce the hours of work in the workshops without reducing the pay of the workers, they must make the taxpayers of the country bear the additional burden. As it is, they have tried to run with the hare and hold with the hounds.

Proposed Treaty between the United States and China.—A correspondent writes us from Shanghai, China: "We do not find the proposed new Treaty between the United States and China commented on, as yet, by any native papers. We believe that it will strike every American in China as a clear case of reciprocity proposed or promised, but not demanded. The great flaw in the proposed Treaty is that the Chinese Government is not required to grant to citizens of the United States in China the same privileges accorded Chinamen of the scholar and merchant classes in the United States. The hampering of American merchants, the persecution of American missionaries, and the machinations of the officials against the rights of Americans, under the broad law of reciprocity, can, and will continue; and when the Chinese Government is brought to account, there will not be found any clause in the Treaty binding China to do what the United States Government so freely promises, and will, no doubt, perform in a straightforward manner, but which has not been demanded of China. It seems a clear case of the wily and polite Chinaman getting the better of the quick and credulous Anglo-Saxon."

NOTES.

INVESTIGATION OF PREVAILING DISTRESS.—As an outgrowth of the petitions presented by the Populist Senators Allen and Pepper, the Senate authorized the appointment of a Special Commission to investigate the prevailing distress, and report as to its causes and possible remedies. The following Senators have been appointed members of the Committee: Vilas, Smith, Blackburn, Gallinger, and Patton.

THE TREASURY AND GOLD-EXPORTS.—The gold-reserve stood at the end of last week at \$70,000,000, and the Treasury is said to be confident that it will not fall below that figure. The exports for the season are believed to be over. There was some talk early in the week about a new issue of bonds to recoup the gold-reserve, but a semi-official announcement was subsequently published to the effect that the Administration has not given the

matter any serious attention. Business-men, according to the newspaper reports, regard another bond-issue as absolutely certain. It is to be remembered that the \$70,000,000 reserve is only about ten per cent. of the amount of outstanding greenbacks and Sherman notes which have to be kept convertible with gold. *The New York Herald*, regarding a bond-issue as imminent, asks: "Shall the Secretary be again compelled to go a-begging among the bankers to induce them to take another lot of five per cents., or will Congress, by authorizing a popular loan, enable him to obtain the needed money at a low rate from the working-masses of the country, who are only too eager to put their savings into the safe custody of the Government?"

THE International Temperance Congress at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, came to a close on Tuesday, June 5. At the evening session of the second day, Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, made an address on the Dispensary Liquor System, recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State. The audience was very large, and the meeting highly interesting. Governor Tillman explained the system, and claimed that it was more effectual and successful than Prohibition. He predicted the general adoption of the Dispensary settlement of the liquor-question. Finding the audience in emphatic opposition to his ideas, he asked them whether they would prefer the Dispensary System to the present methods, if they could not obtain complete Prohibition, and the audience answered in the affirmative. The last day of the Convention was equally interesting. Among the speakers were Dr. A. A. Miner, of Massachusetts; T. B. Wakeman, of New York; Robert Graham, and others. Dr. Miner said that, in Massachusetts, the system of local option had increased drunkenness; and he brought out the fact that Governor Tillman had not converted the audience to the belief in the Dispensary System. Mr. Graham described the conditions in the poor foreign quarters in New York. He favored the adoption of the Gothenburg liquor-plan as an experiment in small towns. T. B. Wakeman attacked the Prohibition idea in a general way. Prohibition was theocratic, he asserted, while the spirit of the age was against theocracy. Prohibition, he claimed, was opposed to the American form of government, and could never become popular. At the same time, Mr. Wakeman favored the promotion of the cause of total abstinence by scientific means. He did not offer any constructive plan himself, however, although it was manifest that he leaned toward the Tillman Dispensary System.

THE SENATE BRIBERY-INVESTIGATION.—Nothing of importance was developed before the Senate Investigation Committee concerning The Sugar Trust, last week. Walter Gaston, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., the wire-manufacturer who is alleged to have overheard a conversation at the Arlington Hotel between certain Democratic Senators and representatives of the Sugar Trust, appeared before the Committee. He testified that he had come to Washington in connection with the wire-schedule of the Tariff Bill and had registered at the Arlington Hotel. He was assigned to room 33, which was next to rooms 34 and 35, occupied by H. L. Terrell, of the Sugar Trust. This was early in March. On March 6 he had had a very busy day and had retired early to his room. About ten o'clock that night he was awakened by loud talking in the next room, one of those occupied by Mr. Terrell. With little difficulty he understood that the persons engaged in loud conversation were talking about the sugar-schedule, with which the witness was very familiar. The conversation was general, and the witness said he heard the names of several Senators mentioned. The conversation related entirely to the sugar-schedule, and he heard enough to satisfy him that the Wilson Tariff Bill could not pass the Senate unless the demands of the Sugar Trust were granted. Mr. Gaston said he did not recognize the voice of any Senator or any member of the Sugar Trust; but he took it for granted that representatives of the Trust were there, because it was Mr. Terrell's room. Neither was he able to tell whether there were any Senators in the room.

He heard the names of Senators mentioned, and from the tone of the conversation he thought that the persons in the room were familiar with the work of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee engaged in preparing the sugar schedule.

Mr. H. L. Terrell, a member of the Sugar Trust, also appeared before the Committee. He admitted the fact that there had been conferences at the Arlington Hotel in his rooms at which Senators Brice and Smith and Mr. Havemeyer and himself were present; but he was unable to fix any dates and did not connect it in any manner with the meeting which disturbed the slumbers of Mr. Gaston. Mr. Terrell said, however, that at no time did the events related in *The Philadelphia Press* article take place in his room or at any other place where he was present.

Reference was made to a meeting between certain Senators and members of the Trust that was said to have been held at the rooms of Senator Camden. Mr. Terrell said that he attended one such meeting that he knew of, and there were present besides Mr. Havemeyer Senators Camden and Jones. In explanation of the purpose of the conference, Mr. Terrell said that the sugar-schedule was being considered in committee, and Mr. Havemeyer desired to explain some of the matters relating to this schedule and the rates that were under discussion. That was the sole purpose of his interview with Messrs. Camden and Jones.

The certification by Vice-President Stevenson to the District Attorney as to the refusal of the newspaper correspondents, Edwards and Shriver, to answer certain questions before the Bribery-Investigation Committee, was laid before the Grand Jury on Friday. Indictments were believed to be improbable.

In view of the charges that Senators have been speculating in sugar-stocks, Senator Allen (Pop.) has introduced a Bill prohibiting any Senator or Representative from dealing in speculative stocks, the value of which may in any manner depend upon a vote of Congress; and the penalty provided is expulsion from his seat in Congress and indictment.

LETTERS AND ART.

A BOOK'S CLOTHING.

ARTHUR HAYDEN.

"TO be strong-backed and neat-bound," says Charles Lamb, "is the desideratum of a volume. Magnificence comes after." In spite, however, of this axiom of the gentle Elia, not a few of his well-thumbed, torn, and dog's-eared favorites turned their backs to the spectator, coverless. Upon a goodly row of encyclopedias and books which are no books, the jealous essayist burst forth: "I confess that it moves my spleen to see these *things in book's clothing* perched upon shelves, like false saints, usurpers of true shrines, intruders into the sanctuary. . . . set out in an array of russia or morocco, when a tithe of that good leather would comfortably reclothe my shivering folios, would renovate Paracelsus himself, and enable old Raymond Lully to look like himself in the world. I never see these impostors but I long to strip them, to warm my ragged veterans in their spoils."

Of curios in the way of binding, there exist in England several examples. In the Exeter Museum there is to be found a volume bound in the skin of George Cudmore, who was executed in 1830 for poisoning his wife. In the library of Bury St. Edmund there is a "Life of Corder," a murderer, bound in a piece of his own skin. In the library at Mexborough House there were formerly two books bound in the skin of Mary Bateman, the Yorkshire witch, who was hanged early in this century.

In 1821, a man named Horwood suffered the extreme penalty for the murder of a girl, and the following tradesman's account of a book in the infirmary library explains itself:

"Bristol, June, 1828.—Richard Smith, Esq., Dr. to H. H. Essex. To binding in the skin of John Horwood a variety of papers relating to him, £1 10s.; the same being lettered in Latin on each side of the book, 'The true skin of John Horwood.'"

Whether the skins of hardened criminals are more easily curried and dressed than those of ordinary mortals, I must confess I am unable to judge.

It was at a dinner-party that Thomas Carlyle gave vent to his opinion as to binding books with human skins. The dyspeptic sage had so far sat in morose silence. An unpleasant feeling hung over the party, many of whom had been especially invited to hear his erratic views. A genial old gentleman was endeavoring to infuse a little warmth into the assemblage by playfully remarking to a young political enthusiast who sat beside him, "The British people can afford to laugh at theories."

This remark woke up Carlyle, and, speaking for the first and only time during the evening, he observed in his usual ill-bred way: "Sir, the French nobility of a hundred years ago said they could afford to laugh at theories. Then came a man and wrote a book called 'The Social Contract.' The man was called Jean Jacques Rousseau, and his book was a theory and nothing but a theory. The nobles could laugh at this theory, but their skins went to bind the second edition of his book!"

It is a matter of fact that, during the horrors of the French Revolution, tanneries were established in various parts of France, where the skins of the victims of the guillotine were tanned, and many of these were used to bind books on account of the fine-grained surface exhibited after being curried.

At the Chicago Exhibition, one of the curious exhibits was a pack of playing-cards which had been manufactured from the skin of some captured Indians. I remember to have seen at an old-curiosity shop on New Oxford Street, only a few years ago, a piece of hard, dry, tough, leathery skin, which, I was assured, was the tanned hide of a Maori. The tattoo-marks were plainly visible on its surface, and on examining it with a powerful glass the grain of the human skin was clearly shown.

In speaking of the bindings of books, one cannot refrain from alluding, in passing, to the enemies of books, enemies that usually make their depredation upon bindings. These insects, popularly known as "bookworms," are found in paper, leather, and parchment. The larvæ of *Crambus pinguinalis* will establish themselves upon the binding of a book, and, spinning a robe, will do it little injury. A mite—*Acarus eruditus*—eats the paste

that fastens the paper over the edges of the binding and so loosens it. The caterpillar of another little moth takes its station in damp, old books between the leaves, and there commits great ravages. Burns has addressed to these bookworms an epigram which betrays the cynical humor of the poet:

Through and through the inspired leaves
Ye maggots make your windings;
But, oh! respect his lordship's taste
And spare his golden bindings!

The little boring wood-beetle will also attack books, and has been known to penetrate through several volumes. An instance is mentioned of twenty-seven folio volumes being perforated in a straight line by the same insect in such a manner that, by passing a cord through the perfect round hole made by it, the twenty-seven volumes could be raised at once. The wood-beetle, the same variety that has left pin-holes in Chippendale and other old chairs and bureaus, destroys prints and engravings, whether framed or kept in a portfolio. The "death-watch" is likewise accused of being a depredator of books—at least, according to the statements of the keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from The Bookworm, London, April.*

WHAT IS A CLASSIC AUTHOR?

EMILE FAGUET.

MANY attempts have been made to define a classic author, and it is certain that he is a personage so complex that a definition of him is difficult, and that this difficulty of definition is an honor for him. In general, people get out of the difficulty by an indirect definition, which consists in saying that a classical author is one who has become an authority in literature or who is destined to become so. This designation, however, requires the evidence of time, and applying this test, you cannot know if an author is a classic save by long use of him after he is dead.

I will not risk a definition; but I will say what, in my opinion, are the principal characteristics of the classic author. He must unite in himself qualities and especially talents which are so opposite that in ordinary persons some of these talents exclude the possibility of having the others. He must have a very strong personality and write works which have a character nearly impersonal. He must be national, that is, very strongly of his own time and country, and write works which are so thoroughly characterized by generality and humanity that they may and must be read by all peoples of all times. He must be learned; yet you may rest assured that if his work appears learned to others, and especially if it appears "scientific," the glory of being a classical author will never be attached to his name. He must be original, and have a truly novel manner; yet this manner, while it is novel, must still be acceptable and intelligible, not to everybody, but at least to a succession of the choice spirits of humanity—that is, to generations very different in mind and manners succeeding each other indefinitely, to a crowd of people, a crowd very intelligent and much versed in intellectual matters, but still a crowd.

Allow me to enlarge a little on some of these observations. That a classic author must have a very strong personality needs no proof. It is only when an author feels that an idea or a sentiment is his own that he can express himself with a strong accent, with passion. When you feel that you are imitating or adapting or arranging, or that you have a reminiscence, you cannot write with that ease and independence which, after all, are the great charms of writing. An author must believe in himself and in what he says.

A true classical author must be of his own country and his own time, more of the former than of the latter. Yet nothing is more contrary to the classic spirit than to have too precise a local color. There are works which are too French or too English or too Italian; and there are works which are too Louis XIII., or too Louis XIV. Nationalism, in such a case, is, in fact, provincialism; it has the air of a man who belongs to his own country but has never travelled. The classical author is one who belongs to his own country, but who has travelled without becoming exotic, and has studied the past without becoming archaic.

The classic author must be learned and not appear so, because an

appearance of learning takes from a work its characteristic artistic flavor. Buffon knew what he was talking about when he declared that style is the man, that style is the one thing which is the exclusive property of a writer, the one thing which is of him and from him, and that all the rest, facts, discoveries, observations, are not his but another's. When learning, the treasure of acquired knowledge, appears too clearly in a writer, his work no longer seems to be personal or artistic. It appears to be the collective work of all whom the author has read and who have poured into him what he gives us. Behind him, his readers see and count them. No artistic impression is produced, or but a very slight one.

When I say that a classic author must be original, I do not mean that artificial and easy originality which is only eccentricity, and which consists in going in direct opposition to current opinion and the thought of the moment. There is, however, a true originality, which is yet dangerous. This consists in certain brilliant defects of human character, converted by talent into literary power. Malice, for example, a misanthropic spirit, the gift of setting forth the ridiculous points of human nature, an exaltation and enthusiasm always ready to be aroused, a too keen sensibility and a capacity for being unhappy, these characteristics become literary originalities when there is joined to them a talent for expression. Out of such stuff are made humorists, satirists, lyric poets of the second order, novelists, writers of memoirs. Such writers, however, do not suit posterity. They may be read, after their death, by a small class of admirers with the same warped tempers and mental tendencies as themselves, but they never attain true glory, that of becoming classic. The great classic author has another kind of originality. His originality is his superiority. He is, in his way, a hero of humanity, one of those men in whom humanity recognizes itself, raised to the highest degree of power, of energy, and of perfection.

You see then what extraordinary gifts of both force and suppleness a writer must have in order to stand a chance of becoming a classic author. These nearly opposite qualities of personality and universality, this ready hospitality, if I may so say, to creative power and assimilation, to originality and transformation, to nationalism and cosmopolitanism, you find in a Virgil, in a Corneille, in a Racine, in a Goethe; but their union is one of the rarest things in the history of the human mind.—*Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, May.* Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SILVER VESSEL FROM GUNDESTRUP.

DR. SOPHUS MÜLLER, Director of the Store Nordiske Museum, Copenhagen, in *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, gives a full description of the great silver vessel found in Gundestrup bog in Jutland, May 28, 1891. This is the first authentic description ever given. The vessel has been placed on exhibition in the Store Nordiske Museum, Copenhagen.

No archeological find has created so much interest since the find



THE SILVER VESSEL FROM GUNDESTRUP.

of the famous Golden Horns in 1639 and 1734. A laborer working in the bog found this vessel about three feet below the surface. Danish archeologists agree that originally it was not buried;

but that the bog has grown up around it and gradually covered it. Its various parts were separated. Most of the upper edge, with the rings to carry the vessel, were not found. It is supposed that it was a votive offering. The main point of interest centers on the question of origin. Is it of Gallic origin or was it made in Denmark? Dr. Müller will not give a decisive answer. He considers it possible, however, that it was made in Denmark by Danish workmen, who had learned their art in Gaul. French archeologists claim a Gallo-Roman origin and have lately been allowed to make an exact copy of it for the Paris collection of Gallic antiquities. To a French *savant*, the vessel represents a link in his studies of the development of early art in France. The animals of the vessel point decidedly to a southern climate. Elephants, lions, hyenas, leopards, etc., are all foreign to Denmark.

Of the inner plates, only two are partially visible in the illustration. On the one to the right, we see four armed knights; below them, some foot-soldiers, among which are three blowers of the Lure.* Above them is seen a serpent with a goat-head, a religious symbol, well known among Gallic antiquities. Back of the knights and the foot-soldiers, we see a giant figure. He holds a human figure in his extended arms. This figure is held head downward over a vessel. Here we have a suggestion of human sacrifice, which we know was common among the Gallic and Germanic peoples, even at the time of the birth of Christ. On the bottom plate, we see a hunting-scene; a man killing an uroch, which seems to prove an early date for the vessel. On the outer plates, we see a hunter holding two stags by the hind-legs, a pictorial representation common in the olden times. The nude bust on the next plate is evidently a female goddess, and the two small figures next to her are her priestesses.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DEVOLUTION IN ART.

HENRY BALFOUR read last month a most interesting paper before the "Applied Art Section" of the "London Society of Arts" on "Evolution in Decorative Art." One division of his lecture treated on "Devolution in Art."

He spoke of *copying* as one of the chief agents in creating variations in design. The changes produced by a process of successive copying are often very astonishing, and it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this process as an agent in producing variations in designs. This any one can try for himself.



HOW DECORATIONS ON A SPEAR CHANGE.

A sketch representing a snail crawling over a twig, which I gave to, for the most part, fairly unskilled hands to copy, successively went through a series of rapid changes, and became, in the course of some fourteen copyings, a kind of bird-like figure. After the twelfth copy, the design was copied upside down, as it looked more realistic so, and thus the bird came into being. In a similar manner, a sketch of a Greek warrior became gradually, after nine or ten copyings, one representing a female figure, the collar-bones of the warrior having drooped more or more into a V-shape, till they become the edges of a cloak thrown loosely over the woman's shoulders, the warrior's muscles becoming folds in the cloak.

Even when skilful engravers have been the reproducers of a design, remarkable changes are apt to occur when the design is copied *successively* and no reference is made to the original.

Where designs have been reproduced from memory we can readily understand these marked variations. Such changes as are produced unintentionally through carelessness and the impossibility of copying quite accurately are due to what I have called *unconscious variation*. But, active as is this process as a factor in producing change, it is usually accompanied, and the

* Vide LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VI., No. 18.

change is accelerated, by the still more active and unrestrained agent *conscious variation*.

In savage life, no doubt, the changes are due to individual tastes of the artists, though it is probable that there may have been a very usual utilitarian value for the variations, as *marks of ownership*, as where the objects, spears in this case were very similar, they could be individually recognized by their ornament. The patterns (see illustration) here represented are carved upon shafts of spears from the Solomon Islands, always at about the same place. In the first we can recognize a little grotesque human figure with very large angular mouth. In the second we see that, while the body and limbs are vanishing, this prominent mouth is reduplicated. The third shows three chevron-like mouths and but scanty remains of body and limbs. In the last example the "mouths" have completely gained the day. I do not pretend that these patterns are strictly consecutive, but there can be but little doubt that they are closely related.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BEETHOVEN AND HIS DEAFNESS.

W. S. B. MATHEWS.

ALL the later works of Beethoven have suffered in the thought of critics and players from the mischievous "Beethoven and His Three Styles" of Von Lenz, the easy-writing Russian student. His theory (stolen most likely from some still earlier breeder of mischief) is that in the works of Beethoven we are



BEETHOVEN.
—From *Reich der Töne*, Dresden.

shown three styles. In the first, it is the youthful Beethoven, still under the influence of Haydn and Mozart. This department embraces all the piano-sonatas up to Opus 13, the *Pathétique*. Then we come to the period of his real maturity, wherein all the works are clearly and delightfully done, and deep, strongly contrasted musical thoughts follow one upon another with a prodigality truly masterly; this takes us as far as the *Appassionata*, and the Waldstein Sonata in C, and perhaps a little further. Then we come to

a third style,—embracing works written after Beethoven had become stone-deaf, and could, therefore, no longer correct his writing by the evidence of his ears. Moreover, he was soured by many disappointments in life, and was beginning to be neglected in favor of younger and fresher musicians. He was often unwell, and, in fact, somewhat morbid. It is on these grounds only, so they say, that the lack of clearness of form in his later works can be accounted for, and the fantastic effects are merely the efforts of a brain disordered and tired, if not absolutely diseased. This is the theory, and a charmingly plausible one it is for the average reader. There is not a word of truth in it—absolutely not a single word.

That there are great differences of style between the compositions of the Beethoven of 1795, a piano *virtuoso* as well as a somewhat over-bold and independent young man, and the Beethoven of 1822 and 1825, is indeed true. That any of the later works are morbid in the sense alleged by Von Lenz is wholly untrue. Equally untrue is it that they manifest the slightest defect arising from inability to hear them performed upon a piano. On the contrary, if the reader has at hand the Rondo Capriccioso, Opus 129, written after the much-discussed, but now Wagner-explained Ninth Symphony, he will find a theme as much like Haydn's as two peas. When, however, we follow the development of the theme, we encounter a free fantasy such as no master save Bach, Beethoven, and Schumann ever had. Moreover, the queer thing about the Rondo is that it is so thor-

oughly sportive and good-humored. Beethoven, himself, once called it a "search after a lost groschen;" the old woman hunts in the cupboard, under the dresser, on the windows, and everywhere in the whole house for her lost groschen. So it goes with the treatment which the playful theme gets.

There is another merit about this Rondo, which shuts it off from the operation of Von Lenz's "fool theory." The Rondo exactly fits the piano. Botch indeed! Let some living and hearing composer place musical ideas upon the instrument better, if he can.

Seriously, the idea that Beethoven's style suffered from his being unable to hear is the most absurd of all. It shows such a childlike misapprehension of the manner in which musical ideas come to the composer. According to these critics a deaf person should gradually become unable to write a pleasant-sounding letter—because he cannot hear it read. But this, they say, is different. Is it? What does the composer write? Is it something which he hears, or something which he tries to make up? Certainly he writes exactly what he hears—what he hears, that is, in the chambers of his soul. A pregnant idea sounds to him out of the eternal stillness, and straightway it goes on and develops into something noble and grand—spins itself through, just as some heavenly orchestra might play it; and this when written down becomes the composition of a master. Who knows where he got it? Does anybody? Am I composing as I write this? Or am I merely setting down something which a more potent intelligence is passing through me unconsciously, as the mild current of the Morse wire might pass through the body without being felt.

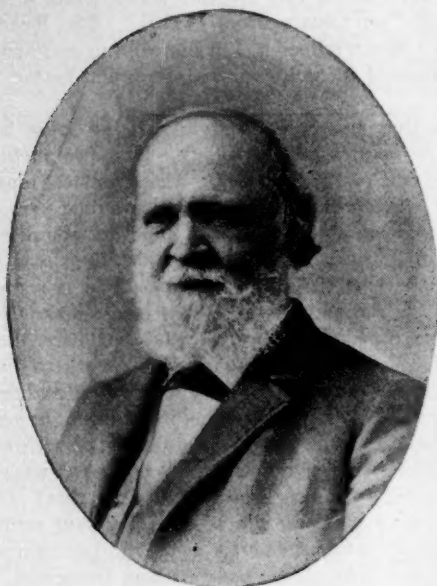
When Beethoven retained one of his manuscripts in hand for months and continually retouched a note here and a note there, until the copy looked as if it had had a fit of sickness (which, however, was always unto health), what was it he was doing? Was he trying to "compose" it better? Nay! He was merely changing a note here and there in order to make it agree more perfectly with the heavenly pattern shown him on the Mount. Thus it is with all the great arts. Behind the artist, there are spirits of higher intelligence which shine through and impart to his work that clearness and that grip upon the hearers which no small art, however cunningly executed, can ever have. It is spirit in the work which shows and controls; and it is the command of the spirit before which our admiration bows.—*Music, Chicago, June. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY.

THE United States has lost her foremost philologist by the death, on the morning of June 7, of Prof. William Dwight Whitney, of Yale College. Born in February, 1827, at Northampton, Mass., he came of a good New England stock, his father's family being a branch of the Massachusetts Whitneys, though not connected with the Whitneys of New York and Connecticut. His mother was a sister of that Samuel Williston whose name is fragrant in New England as a benefactor of Amherst College, Williston Seminary, and other institutions. After graduating at Williams College in the class of 1845, he became at first a clerk in the Northampton Bank, of which his father was Cashier, remaining there three years. During this time, having a strong taste for natural history, he devoted his leisure moments, as he had during his college years, to collecting and mounting birds for the Natural History Society. At this time, he made the principal part of his complete collection of the birds of New England, which, because of the skill and taste shown in the mounting, is one of the most interesting objects in the Peabody Museum, at Yale.

Linguistics, however, was to become the passion of his life. Early in 1848, he was led to turn his attention to Sanscrit, textbooks for which were in his brother's library. In 1849, he went to New Haven to study that language, continuing his studies there in at Berlin and Tübingen for three years from the Autumn of 1850. At the end of that time, his attainments in Sanscrit were so well known that he was offered the Professorship of Sanscrit in Yale College, entering on his duties in August, 1854. Since that year, New Haven has been his home. For the first sixteen years the salary of the professorship was so small that he had to

eke out an income by teaching German and French. As a German scholar he had no superior and but few equals in this country, as his German Grammar, Readers, and Dictionary—a German-English and English-German published in 1877—clearly manifest. He was one of the few really great Sanscrit scholars of the world,



PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY.
From Photograph by Pach Bros.

his aid being sought for various important works published in Europe, among others for the Sanscrit Dictionary in seven volumes, which appeared at St. Petersburg, 1852-75. In 1878, a very high compliment was paid to United States scholarship, when Professor Whitney was selected by German scholars to prepare a Sanscrit grammar, as one of a series of grammars of the principal languages related to our own.

It was not alone as a master of particular tongues that he excelled. He had

studied profoundly the general subject of language and its relations to humanity. In six lectures delivered in 1864, at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, on "Language and the Study of Language," he manifested how deeply he had explored the sources and course of evolution of human speech. These six lectures were afterward expanded into twelve for the Lowell Institute, Boston. In 1867, they were published in his two volumes at New York and London. They were translated into German and into Dutch. For some years after 1870, he lectured on the same subject to the academic Seniors, and in the Winter of 1874-75 the materials of these lectures were revised for Volume XVI. of the International Scientific Series, entitled "The Life and Growth of Language." This fascinating book has been translated into French, Italian, German, Swedish, and Russian.

Professor Whitney's pen was never idle. His contributions to various learned periodicals and to encyclopedias were numerous. Besides, he conducted an enormous correspondence from all parts of the world. He lent assistance to the edition of Webster's Dictionary published in 1864, and was editor-in-chief of the Century Dictionary.

He was a member or correspondent of a large number of learned societies in every part of the globe, among others of the Institute of France. This many-sided man was, besides, a passionate lover of music, and as Director of the New Haven Concert Association did much to improve the musical taste of that city. Finally should be noted his affectionate nature. He was devoted to his family, and loved to carry on his work in the midst of the family circle rather than in a secluded study. Such were the strength and control of his intellect that loud talking or merriment going on about him did not disturb him in the least. His widow, Elizabeth Sherman, a descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, Roger Sherman, three daughters, and one son survive him.

MR. R. L. STEVENSON'S English publishers are preparing to issue his entire works in a new and uniform edition "of the choicest possible style and appearance." *The Athenaeum* hears that it will be printed on paper especially manufactured for the purpose and from a new font of type, with the view of making it "an example of the very best that can be done in the way of book-production in Scotland at the present date." The edition will be absolutely limited to 1,000 copies, and will include several "juvenilia" and other papers, both tales and travels, which have not hitherto been reprinted. There will be in all twenty volumes, divided into groups according to their subject-matter. It is hoped that the first volume may be issued in October, and be followed by others at intervals of about a month.

PROFESSOR DRUMMOND'S NEW BOOK.

AN announcement of the appearance of a new work by Professor Henry Drummond ought to excite wide interest, considering how many persons have read the previous productions of his pen. It is but a little more than ten years since his work entitled "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" was published. At that time, 1883, he was a young man, having been born at Stirling, Scotland, in 1851. He is well-born and well-educated, for he is the son of Mr. Henry Drummond, J.P., and studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Tübingen in Germany. Subsequently, passing through the Free Church Divinity Hall, he was ordained and appointed to a Mission Station at Malta. Returning to Scotland, he became, in 1877, a Lecturer in Science at the Free Church College, Glasgow, where he was made Professor, in 1884. His "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" is a work of great original thought and has elicited much criticism. It has been translated into French, German, Dutch, and Norwegian, and thirty editions of it in English have been published. The author's name is, therefore, known far and wide.

Since the appearance of his "Natural Law," he has been in Africa and Australia. He has written some interesting accounts of his travels, of one of which, "Tropical Africa" (1888), 20,000 copies were sold in two years. A number of religious booklets which have since appeared have added many recruits to the army of his readers. Of a sermon based on the text, "The greatest of these is Charity," 220,000 copies, we are told, have been sold.

Professor Drummond was appointed to deliver last year, in Boston, the Lowell Lectures. This appointment is always an honor, and one much prized by foreigners, ever since Agassiz made his first appearance in the United States by lecturing on that foundation. This was not the first time that Professor Drummond had been in this country, for some years ago he made an extensive tour in the Rocky Mountains in company with Professor Geikie. The lectures delivered last year were much liked, and have now appeared in book-form with the title "The Lowell Lectures on The Ascent of Man."*

The author seeks to account for the Ascent of Man on purely natural lines, and he even goes so far as to trace the beginnings of Altruism and its consequent virtues to qualities of protoplasm. He points out that a protoplasmic cell, immersed in a suitable medium, is seen under the microscope to perform two great acts, namely, Nutrition and Reproduction. At one moment, in pursuance of the Struggle for Life, it will call in matter from without, and assimilate it to itself; at another moment, in pursuance of the Struggle for the Life of Others, it will set a portion of that matter apart, add to it, and finally give it away to form another life. Here, then, according to Professor Drummond, is the dawn of moral qualities.

It is obvious that, for a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, this is taking ground attended with some risk to him. That, however, is a matter with which his readers have nothing to do. What they have to consider is whether the biological fact which the Professor adduces will bear the weight of his argument. It is manifest that what he interprets as the beginning of Altruism may be interpreted by others as the origin of Selfishness. The author is sure, however, that his science is all right, and, as the other side do not hesitate to read a moral content into the Struggle for Life, he sees no reason that he should not be allowed to read a like content into the Struggle for the Life of Others. The Professor tells us



PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND.

* "The Lowell Lectures on The Ascent of Man." By Henry Drummond, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: James Pott & Co. 1894.

that, at the start, his purpose was merely to tell people a few things about Evolution in its relation to man. Before the present volume, he claims that there was no book which tells the story of the Evolution of Man, and this fact, we are told, is what prompted him to deal with the subject.

It should be noted, however, that although Professor Drummond's book discusses Evolution and has for its subject Man, he expressly disclaims any design to prove that Man has relations, compromising or otherwise, with lower animals. The theme of the book is Ascent, not Descent. It is a Story, not an Argument. And Evolution, in the sense in which it is often used when applied to man, plays no part in the volume. The author endeavors to show that the nature of Evolution has been misconceived and its greatest factor has been overlooked in almost all contemporary scientific thinking.

Every one who has read any of the author's previous publications has observed what a happy knack he has of giving taking titles to his productions. So here, he allures his readers by such titles for his chapters as "The Evolution of a Mother," and "The Evolution of a Father." The Evolution of a Mother, in spite of its half-humorous sound, Professor Drummond considers, even on its physical side, the most stupendous task Evolution ever undertook. No greater day ever dawned for Evolution than the one on which the first human child was born. For then there entered into the world the one thing wanting to complete the Ascent of Man—a tutor for the affections. It may be that a Mother teaches a Child, but in a far deeper sense it is the Child who teaches the Mother. Millions of millions of Mothers had lived in the world before this, but the higher affections were unborn; tenderness, gentleness, unselfishness, love, care, self-sacrifice—these as yet were not, or were only in the bud. Maternity existed in humble form, but not yet Motherhood. To create Motherhood and all that enshrines itself in that holy word required a human child.

The Evolution of a Father the Professor does not consider so beautiful a process as the Evolution of a Mother, but it was almost as formidable a problem to attack. Evolution had at once to make good Husbands and good Fathers out of lawless savages. Unless this problem was solved, the higher progress of the world was at an end. It is the mature opinion of every one who has thought upon the history of the world that the thing of highest importance for all times and to all nations is Family Life. When the Family was instituted, and not till then, the higher Evolution of the world was secured. Hence the exceptional value of the Father's development. As the other half of the arch on which the whole higher world is built, his taming, his domestication, his moral discipline is vital; and in the nature of things this was the next great operation undertaken by Evolution.

In a far surer sense than Raphael produced his "Holy Family," Nature has produced a Holy Family. Not for centuries but for millenniums the Family has survived. Time has not tarnished it; no later art has improved upon it; no genius discovered anything more lovely; nor religion anything more divine.

To do something new, thinks *The Nation*, New York, seems to have been the principal aim of the publishers of *The Yellow Book: An Illustrated Quarterly* (London: Elkin Mathews & John Lane; Boston: Copeland & Day), vol. i. of which, for April, 1894, lies before us. It is bound in boards of a hideous yellow color, with a design only more hideous than frivolous, in violent black. The pictures (for they are not illustrations and have no connection with the text, but are introduced for their own sake) are of the latest school of English impressionism, and are very slight or very affected or very vulgar. The page is a broad 12mo, and the lines of letter-press, in old-faced type, run straight across it, with old-style catch-words. The matter is, much of it, very modern and very impressionistic, the Whistlerian affectations of Mr. Max Beerbohm's "Defense of Cosmetics" being particularly intolerable. The names of Henry James, George Saintsbury, and Edmund Gosse among the writers, and that of Sir Frederick Leighton among the artists, give, however, a somewhat higher tone to the table of contents, and Mr. Arthur Waugh's essay on "Reticence in Literature" is a healthy protest against many of the vices of "modernity."

At Boston it is proposed to revive subscriptions for a statue to Paul Revere, for which Mr. C. E. Dallin made a model some years ago and the city appropriated \$5,000 from the Phillips Fund. The cost will be about \$20,000. *The Transcript* suggests that Mr. Dallin model an equestrian Paul Revere of full size and put it upon a temporary pedestal in the place the bronze will occupy in order to see how it will look.

PAINTING IN FRANCE.

ROGER PEYRE.

IS the art of painting advancing or declining in France, or is it standing still? This is an important question which interests not only Frenchmen, but those who in various parts of the world, especially the United States, expend enormous sums in the purchase of works by French artists. The two Exhibitions which have just closed in Paris, the Salon and the Exposition of the Champ de Mars, ought to aid in answering this question which may be called momentous. What have we found in these two exhibitions? As a general thing, an excess of incongruity and of insignificant oddities, manifesting a little modesty in the Salon, but flaunting themselves boldly and aggressively at the Champ de Mars. These things, it must be admitted, find sincere admirers. Yet is there not a falling-off in the number of their admirers? Curiosity is getting blunted and there are fewer visitors at the galleries. The time is not distant, in my opinion, when the fatiguing repetition of these empty and extravagant works will bring people back, through pure satiety, to the simplicity and good sense which will have become rare and original.

However that may be, those whom this kind of things interests could have seen at these exhibitions more than one canvas, the personages on which have the lack of consistency and the slimy aspect of an oyster, while in others they could find monstrous insects imprisoned in a greenish or violet gauze. Sometimes, the artist seemed to have passed his sleeve over the picture as soon as he had finished it. Sometimes, he appeared to have powdered his painting while still wet with different kinds of dust flung on it at random.

I have been speaking, be it understood, of the general character of the paintings exhibited. It would be unjust not to point out that there are exceptions, not a few, to the deplorable tendencies I have pointed out. Of these exceptions I will mention one, by M. Detaille. His work, entitled "Victims of Duty," depicts a fire at Paris. The canvas is touching in its simplicity. Few pictures could better show the moral value of which a work of art is susceptible. It is an advance on the artist's now celebrated picture, "The Surrender of Hunningen." In the "Victims," M. Detaille shows himself a better colorist; the flames of the conflagration, the tints of the steam fire-engine, and the light of the sky obscured by the smoke are well contrasted. The execution is so natural that one does not remark it. The art is concealed by its very superiority. You are absorbed in the drama. You read in the faces and aspect of the witnesses of the scene deep feeling, aroused by the sight of these men who have just sacrificed their life to their professional duty. This feeling takes different forms, in accordance with the character and education of the various persons on the canvas, all of whom are well studied and thoroughly alive. The other firemen continue their work with the same activity and the same coolness. One of these, up above and with his back turned to us, without interrupting his labors or leaving the leather hose he is raising, casts a glance at the dead bodies of his comrades, and seems to be thinking: "Perhaps it will soon be my turn."

Having been obliged to say uncomplimentary and depressing things about French painting, it will console those who are patriotically anxious about French art to know that in the Exhibitions our sculptors have given strong proof of knowledge and consciousness of the dignity of their art. At the very entrance of the Salon, every one stopped before a statue of Meissonier, by Frémiet. Despite the modern costume and proportions in the original not very favorable to representation, the work of M. Frémiet is none the less a true piece of sculptural art, by the sureness and sincerity of its attitude, the naturalness of its gesture, and the beauty of its physiognomy. Our sculpture we may reasonably claim to be the first in Europe.

Even in painting, I am glad to believe that the malady which afflicts our artists is not very deep, and that the crisis which threatens us may be averted by the labors of our young painters.—*Le Correspondant, Paris, May 25. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. RUSKIN's new book, "Letters to a College Friend," will be ready for publication late in the Summer.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE London *Athenaeum* prints this brief statement: "We can this week only mention with deep regret the decease of a woman of very noble character, Mme. Renan."

ONE of the unfinished plans of the late Professor Robertson Smith was a dictionary of the Bible, which was to be brought out by the Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh. Canon Cheyne has now undertaken to edit the work.

THERE is said to be no decline in the sale in England of George Eliot's works. Only one author—Edna Lyall—has had the credit of lowering the sales of the books of the author of "The Mill on the Floss." That effect, however, was short-lived.

THE Walter Mitchell who has just republished in book-form his *Atlantic* story, "Two Strings to His Bow," is a brother of Donald G. Mitchell. Many years ago Mr. Mitchell published in *The Atlantic* another story entitled "Tacking Ship Off Shore."

THE "Transatlantic Publishing Company," which has been formed in this city, intends to issue a *Transatlantic Magazine*, to contain only short stories. It is meant to give English writers a chance to obtain copyright here by simultaneous publication.

THE work on the Constitution of the United States, which George S. Boutwell has in press, was prepared with special reference to the needs of colleges and the higher schools. It is really a history of the Constitution, and thus touches on the history of the Nation from the earliest to the latest times.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK recently published a new edition of Thomas à Kempis. A favorable review was cut out by a news-cutting agency, and addressed to "Thomas A. Kempis, Esq.," care of his publisher, intimating that on receiving a guinea he could be supplied with all references to his writings.—*Westminster Gazette*.

It is said of the late Edmund Yates that his devotion to Charles Dickens' memory was displayed with a constancy delightful to record. He could bear hardly a word of disparagement. "You know I am a little mad on the Dickens question," he wrote not long ago to one who had ventured to criticize his favorite, "and probably my irritability increases as I grow older."

SOME weeks ago, the interesting announcement was made that a work by Charles Lamb, hitherto unpublished, was to be brought out by a fortunate English publishing-house. The work was entitled "Cupid's Revenge." Now it appears that a tale, bearing that title, founded on the plot of Beaumont and Fletcher's play bearing the same name, is to be found in Bell and Daly's edition of Lamb's Essays, 1867. "Verily," says an English journal, "these reported discoveries must not be taken on trust."

THE growth of the industry of publishing local biographies appears to have reached great proportions in England. Richard G. Welford, of Northumberland, will soon issue by private subscription, through Walter Scott, a work in three volumes, entitled "Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed," containing over 450 biographies of persons who, in various ways and degrees, have figured in the public life of the town of Newcastle and the County of Northumberland during the last five hundred years.

THE Tennyson manuscript, "Poems of Two Brothers," has returned to England, and is now in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is an odd glimpse in an old journal, which lately came to the surface, of the Alfred Tennyson of 1840. Those were the days and nights when the poet wandered weirdly up and down his mother's house in the small hours, murmuring poetry as he went; when he was wont to aver that he saw "things" in those small hours, or "before a midnight fire," and would afterward sketch for his friends strange, grim forms, half human and half beast.

THERE has lately been started in Victoria, British Columbia, a paper called *The Province*, about which *The Literary World*, London, has this to tell: Under the heading, "The Library," there is a story of Miss Margot Tennant. Mr. Benson, it appears, wrote to her and said: "Dear Miss Tennant—All the world is talking of you and my novel; when may I come to see you?" She answered: "Dear Mr. Benson—Did you really write a novel? How clever of you! Come and see me at any time." When he came she was out. *The Literary World* expects now to see in this paper a racy anecdote from Borneo or the North Pole.

SOME valuable advice to beginners in the art of essay-writing is given by *The Pall Mall Gazette*: "So long as you do not begin with a definition, you may begin anywhere. An abrupt beginning is much admired, after the fashion of the clown's entry through the chemist's window. Then whack at your reader at once, hit him over the head with the sausages, brisk him up with the poker, tumble him into the wheelbarrow, and so carry him away with you before he knows where you are. You can do what you like with a reader then, if you only keep him nicely on the move. As long as you are happy, your reader will be so, too. But one law must be observed: an essay, like a dog that wishes to please, must have a lively tail; short, but as waggish as possible. Like a rocket, an essay goes only with fizzle and sparks at the end of it. And know that to stop writing is the secret of writing an essay; the essay that the public loves dies young."

ART NOTES.

THREE paintings by Whistler, owned by Alexander Reid, of Glasgow, are at the Fine Arts Museum, Boston. One is the "Lady in a Fur Jacket," valued by its owner at \$15,000.

THE American School of Athens, working on the site of Argos, has laid bare a large marble building which is supposed to be the gymnasium, and has uncovered many very early tombs like those which Schliemann found at Mycenæ.

M. THEODORE DUBOIS has been chosen by the French Academy of Fine Arts to fill the chair left vacant by the death of Gounod. He was born at Rosny fifty-seven years ago, and for many years has been a professor at the Conservatoire. His first distinction was the Prix de Rome in 1861, which he won with his cantata "Atala." Six years later he became choirmaster at Ste. Clotilde, and later on succeeded M. Saint-Saëns at the great organ of the Madeleine.

THE English painter Story speaks in a British magazine of a model for the Langham Sketching Club who had become uplifted in spirit from posing as apostles and saints. When asked to sit for a costermonger: "It would be such a come-down, sir; I couldn't do it!" He tells me of a model whose spirit was broken by having passed the time when he could sit for "Lords and Cardinals." He took a place in the zoological gardens, but ever after deplored that he was reduced from that lofty occupation to "wet-nussin' a kangaroo."

THE Artist-Artisan Institute closed its schools for the season on Friday. The reopening in October is to be marked by certain radical improvements, for which Mr. John Ward Stimson has been working these many years. The Trustees have promised him looms and kilns for the use of advanced students, in which various forms of industrial art can be pursued under the superintendence of master-workmen. In this way Mr. Stimson hopes to carry out the principle "that there should not be to-day, any more than in Greece or Italy during the great eras, a fictitious distinction between 'high' or 'low' arts; the highness or lowness consisting in the quality of taste and refined feeling put into the materials, not the materials themselves."

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE late Signor Sivori, the eminent violinist, left property valued at 70,000 francs. His memoirs are to appear in print soon.

MASSENET did not attend the first performance of his new opera "Thais," because he was not satisfied with the seats that had been allotted to him.

THE Italian Consul at Bordeaux has telephonic connection with the opera-house at Bordeaux as well as with that in Paris, and he says that he hears the music from Paris (375 miles) as distinctly as that which comes to him from a distance of only a few blocks.

OTTO FLOERSHEIM, himself of Hebrew descent, declares in *The Musical Courier* that the Jews have no real genius for music: "Certainly Mendelssohn, so far the greatest of Jewish composers that ever lived, was not a genius. He was a talent and a talent of a fine order, but he stopped short there, and the same can only be said also of Meyerbeer, who, with all his rich dramatic instincts, his instinctive knowledge of what is effective in music, could never have written anything as pure, noble, true, inspired, and perfect as the prelude to 'Lohengrin.' What helped them and others of lesser grade—like, for instance, Goldmark—into a position above the one they really ought to have assumed is their characteristically Jewish power of assimilation."

THE thousand performances of "Mignon" given in Paris since 1866 have yielded an income of \$1,200,000 to the Opéra Comique, and \$160,000 to the composer and librettists. It appears that the libretto was offered to Gounod as well as to Meyerbeer before it fell into the hands of Thomas. Meyerbeer refused it on the ground that if he took operatic liberties with Goethe's novel, he would not dare return to Berlin, where they would throw stones at his windows, smash his carriage, and kill his wife. In its original form "Mignon" had only two or three performances. The public was displeased with the death of *Mignon* at the end, wherefore her sudden demise was changed into a wedding, and everybody was satisfied. At the first performance an amusing incident occurred. When M. Achard, who had the rôle of *Wilhelm Meister*, said to his servant *Fritz*: "Fritz, carry in my trunk and put the horse in the stable," poor *Fritz* forgot his part and exclaimed: "All right, Monsieur Achard," to the great amusement of the audience.

THREE years before Mozart's death, when his "Don Giovanni" was produced in Berlin, the critic of the leading local newspaper wrote: "It is the product of a freak, a caprice, and not inspired by the heart. Besides, we have never heard that Mozart is a composer of note." The first performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" was given in Vienna, September 30, 1791, but Berlin did not hear it till three years later, thanks to the stupidity of the director of the National Theater, J. J. Engel, a worthy predecessor of Baron Hülsen, who kept "Lohengrin" (and subsequently the "Nibelung's Ring") in quarantine for nine years. But if the Berliners are conservative and slow, they make up for their torpidity when they do wake up. The "Magic Flute" has now been sung about 450 times in their city, and on May 12 its one-hundredth Berlin birthday was celebrated with great jubilation. From a playbill of the première, which *The Boersen Courier* prints, it appears that a hundred years ago operatic performances began in Berlin at 5:30, and the price of tickets ranged from twelve cents to fifty cents.

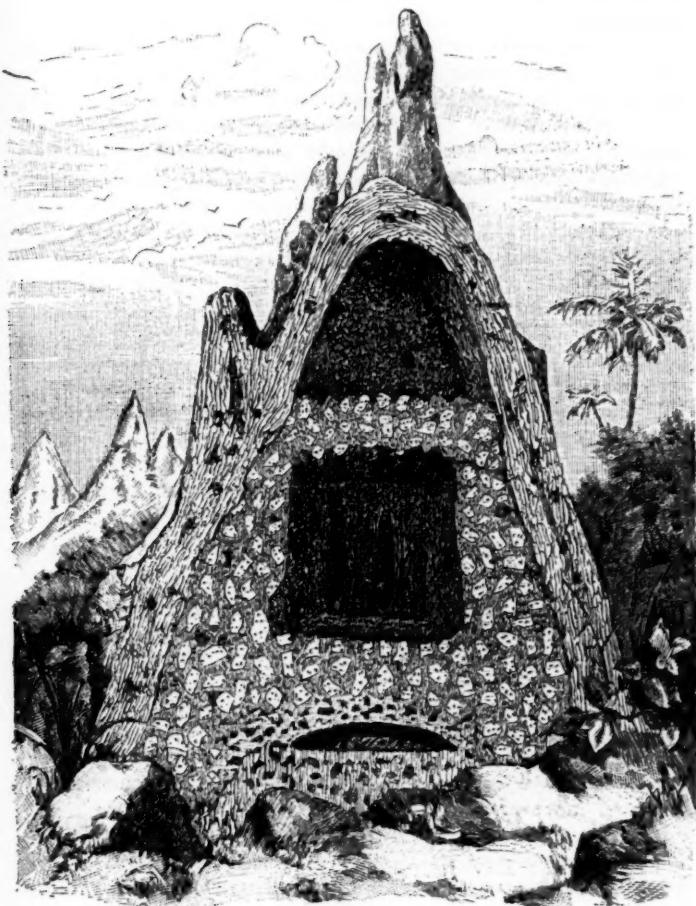
SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

THE TERMITES, OR WHITE ANTS OF AFRICA.

C. FALKENHORST.

THE scientific traveler, Max Buchner, tells us how we may picture to ourselves the savannahs of Central Africa: "First sprinkle a few million brick-red, irregular pyramids of the termite or white ant over a brick-red surface, in the proportion of, at least, five to the hectare.* Next, take about four times this



PYRAMIDS OF THE WHITE ANTS.

number of trees, and distribute them so that there shall be twenty, more or less, to the hectare. Then distribute, in like proportion, an equal number of Bushmen. Finally, fill up the intervening spaces with clumps of high grass, just far enough apart to render visible the red earth between. Do this, and you will have a faithful representation of the open African forest, but little influenced by the destructive hand of man."

The presence of these white-ant pyramids is the characteristic feature of the African landscape. The builders of these structures are not ants; but belong to the much smaller family of termites. There is scarcely an insect so thoroughly hated by man as the termite, and the hatred is fully justified. "There are regions in Africa," writes a traveler, "of which it is safe to say that if a man with a wooden leg were to lie down to sleep at night, nothing of the leg would be visible in the morning save a little sawdust." The termites gnaw away everything: the balconies and posts of the houses, tables, chairs, wardrobes, books, leather, cloth—in fact, little comes amiss to them except iron—though, strange to say, on the authority of Franz Leuschner, they will not touch the European pine and fir timber brought to Africa for building purposes.† The evidences of the destructive labors of the termites are to be seen on every side; but the crea-

*A hectare is 2.471 acres.

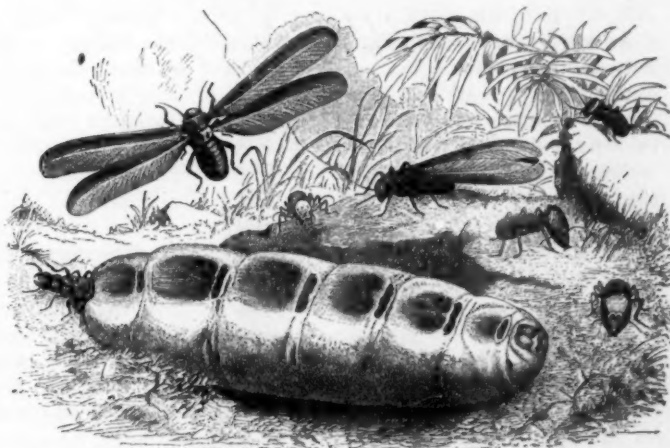
†The *Cedrus deodarus* of the mountain regions of Africa is also rejected by them.—ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.

tures themselves are rarely seen. They steal sneakingly to their labors. They are all blind, with the exception of the king and queen, and all defenseless save the soldier caste, which constitutes about one or two per cent. of the population. To escape starvation they must leave their subterranean homes or pyramids in search of dead wood, and, because of their blindness, they render themselves invisible as the best mode of defense.

If one has an opportunity to observe the insect in his work of destruction, the sight is really a most remarkable one. Here is an opening in the earth. A little head appears in it, with a pellet of clay in the jaws; the pellet is laid down, and soon another head appears with another pellet covered with a viscid salivary secretion, by means of which the pellets are fastened together. In this manner, by incessant toil, a small clay tube is constructed, and prolonged until it strikes against a piece of dead timber, the soldier termites guarding the opening from hostile insects the while. The termites then gnaw their way into the timber, eating or removing the whole inner contents, leaving only a thin outer shell. These tubular passages, made by the termites, are even more wonderful than their pyramids. They are about the diameter of a small gas-pipe, and are frequently carried in a zigzag course by the termites up the trunk of a tree in their search for a dry branch. One may travel for hours and not find a single tree without one of these passages.

In spite of their destructive proclivities, the termites perform much useful work. There is a certain neatness in the open park-like scenery of Central Africa which strikes one immediately. It gives one the impression that it is scrupulously swept and cared for, and one asks himself, involuntarily, what good fairy maintains such perfect neatness and order in the wilds? There are, indeed, forest-keepers of various species, who are continually occupied in the removal of all dead animal matter, from the fallen elephant to the dead fly, and who bury in the purifying earth what they cannot consume. What these do for animal remains, the termite does for the vegetable kingdom. Every trunk, branch, twig, or old bark-layer, the moment it is smitten with death, is attacked by the white ants who subsist on it, and whose numbers are limited only by their means of subsistence. The balance between them and the vegetable kingdom is thus maintained by natural law.

If we examine their pyramids, we find that the interior, as shown in the illustration, contains innumerable chambers connected by passages. There are store-rooms, breeding-rooms, and nurseries. The chamber of the queen is near the ground, and frequently below the surface. Each of these settlements may be taken as representing a kingdom whose people are divided into distinctive castes, with division of labor. First, there are those engaged in the perpetuation of the species. There is only one queen in each settlement, and she, when fertilized, is enlarged to a cylindrical-shaped figure, several centimeters long, with nothing in her appearance, except her head, to suggest what she



THE QUEEN AUNT, SOLDIERS, AND WORKERS.

is. She is carefully watched and tended and fed by her subjects, and lays eggs upon eggs, many thousands a day, and that for months continuously. The other castes, shown in the illustration,

are the soldiers, recognizable by their massive heads, and the workers, with the little round heads. The latter provide the food and nurse the young, and know how to feed the nymphs, so that they can develop a worker into a queen if there is occasion for one, that is, if the reigning queen should die.

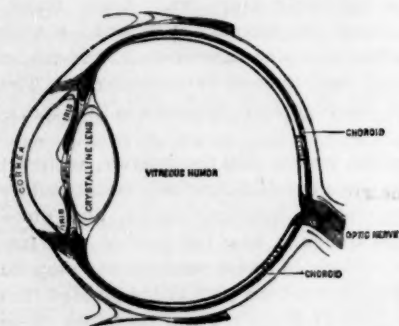
The great work of the white ants, analogous to the labor of worms in temperate climates, is to bring up the subsoil clay to the surface, where it sooner or later mingles with the surface soil, and perhaps gets washed away to form new valleys. One must study the works of these little creatures carefully to form an idea of their extent and importance.—*Die Gartenlaube, Leipzig, No. 9. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE EYE AS AN OPTICAL INSTRUMENT.

AUSTIN FLINT, M.D., LL.D.

I HAVE often wondered whether the statement occasionally made by physicists, that the human eye is not a perfect optical instrument, is an expression of human vanity or of imperfect knowledge of the anatomy of the eye and the physiology of vision. Viewed merely as an optical instrument, the human eye may well be called perfect. For it is an apparatus contained in a globe less than an inch in diameter, in which is produced an image practically perfect in form and color; which can be accurately adjusted almost instantly for every distance from five inches to infinity; which is movable in every direction, has an area small enough for the detection of the most minute details, and at the same time large enough for the appreciation of large objects; and which enables us to see all shades of color, and to estimate distance, solidity, and, to some extent, the consistency of objects.

The accuracy of vision depends primarily upon the formation of a perfect image upon the retina, which is a membrane sensi-



DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION OF THE HUMAN EYE.

sitive to light, connected with the optic-nerve. Although the image is inverted, the brain takes no cognizance of this fact, and every object is appreciated in its actual position. The image is formed in the eye in the way in which an image is produced and thrown on a screen by a magic-lantern. One of the wonderful things about the

eye is the mechanism by which a perfect image is formed. What is called the area of distinct vision is a depression in the yellow spot of the retina, which is probably not more than a thirty-sixth of an inch in diameter. It is with this little spot that we examine minute details of objects. If we receive the rays of light from an object upon a double-convex lens, and throw them upon a screen in a darkened room, the image of the object appears upon the screen; but in order to render this image even moderately distinct, it is necessary carefully to adjust the lens or the combination of lenses to a certain distance, which is different for lenses of different curvatures. In the human eye, the adjustment is most accurately made, almost instantaneously, for any desired distance, not by changing the distance between the crystalline lens and the retina, but by changing the curvature of the crystalline lens itself. The way in which this is done has been known only within the last few years. The lens is elastic, and in a quiescent, or what is called an indolent, condition, is compressed between the two layers of the ligament which hold it in place. In this condition, when the rays of distant objects are practically parallel as they strike the eye, the lens is adjusted for infinite distance; when, however, we examine a near object, by the action of a little muscle within the eyeball, the ligament is relaxed, and the elastic lens becomes more convex. This action is called "accommodation," and is voluntary, although usually automatic. The changes in the curvatures of the lens in accommodation have been actually measured. The lens itself is

only about a third of an inch in diameter, and its central portion is only a fourth of an inch thick. Adjusted for infinite distance, the front curvature has a radius of about four-tenths of an inch, while for near objects the radius is only about three-tenths of an inch. A curious experiment is to look at a minute object through a pinhole in a bit of paper or cardboard, when the object appears highly magnified. This is because the nearer the object is to the eye, the larger it appears. The shortest normal distance of distinct vision is about five inches; but in looking through a pinhole we can see at a distance of less than an inch, because we then use only a very small part of the central portion of the crystalline lens. Accommodation for very near objects is assisted, also, by contraction of a little band of fibers in the iris, about a fiftieth of an inch in width, immediately surrounding the pupil.

The most wonderful thing about the formation of a perfect image upon the retina is the mechanism of correction for form and color. In the human eye, a practically perfect image, with no alteration in color, is produced by a mechanism which human ingenuity cannot imitate. There is a slight error in the cornea which is corrected by an opposite error in the crystalline lens; the iris plays the part of the diaphragm in optical instruments, and shuts off the light from the borders of the crystalline lens, where the error is greatest, particularly in near vision.

We receive the impression of a single object although there are two images—one in each eye; but it is necessary that the image be made upon corresponding points in the two retinas: two rays of light appear as one only, when the distance between them is one thirty-five-hundredth of an inch. In each eye there is a blind spot, and this is at the point of penetration of the optic-nerve; but inasmuch as this spot is in the area of indistinct vision, and is so situated that an impression is never made on both blind spots by the same object, this blindness is never appreciable.

Not the least of the wonders of the eye are those connected with the appreciation of images made upon the retina by certain parts of the brain. In a certain portion of the brain is a part which enables us to recognize the fact that we see an object; yet this object conveys no idea. Farther back in the brain, however, is a center which enables us to perceive or understand what is seen. When this center is destroyed, we see objects and may avoid obstacles in walking; but persons, words, etc., are not recognized. This center exists only on the left side of the brain. Finally, another wonderful thing about the eye is that an impression, however short, made upon the retina, is perceived. For instance, the letters on a printed page are distinctly seen when illuminated by an electric spark whose duration is only forty-billionths of a second; but the impression remains much longer.

Enough has, I think, been said to show that the eye is perfectly adapted to all requirements, and whatever defects it may seem to have, viewed as an optical instrument, render it more useful to us than it would be if these apparent defects did not exist.—*Popular Science Monthly, New York, June. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY has won many triumphs over its once formidable rival, steam, during the past decade, and that, too, in departments in which the position of the latter was deemed unassailable. As a source of intense light, and as a motor-force for vehicles, as well as for machinery of all kinds, it is in extensive use, and in steadily growing demand; and now attempts are made to utilize electricity for heating purposes. An interesting apparatus of this kind—a kitchen-range—was one of the exhibits at the Vienna Exhibition in 1883, and proved to be the forerunner of similar extended and improved apparatus designed for heating by electricity.

The present system of cooking with wood, coal, or oil, or even gas, has many insurmountable disadvantages, and it was with the object of providing an efficient substitute for them that electric technicians were led to construct the electric kitchen-range which we are about to describe. Before going into details, it will be well to direct the attention of the general readers to the

fact that every conductor of an electric current opposes a certain measure of resistance, whereby a portion of the electric energy is transmuted into heat. This results in a heating of the wire, which, under certain conditions, may become red-hot. The tension of the current must be increased with the size of the wire, in order to heat it, and to maintain it at the necessary temperature while it is transmitting heat to other bodies in contact with it.

Innumerable experiments have been made with the object of determining what metal-compositions can be employed for the heating-apparatus in a cooking-range. Of course, this is an important matter for consideration, for if the metal melts there would be an interruption of the current, and failure would result.

Every electric cooking-apparatus has a double bottom, supplied with a circular system of metallic threads which the electric current must cross. Between these metallic threads and the part of the apparatus to be heated there is a plate of mica, which performs the double function of insulating the wire and conducting the heat to the walls of the cooking-vessel. Between the metallic threads and that portion of the cooking-apparatus which it is not desired to heat, there is a strong layer of a material which is a



AN ELECTRIC KITCHEN.

non-conductor of heat, so that there is no waste of heat. Among the furnishings of the range, such as tea-kettles, coffee-pots, baking-dishes, frying-pans, etc., there are tongs for bringing the above-described conduction system into the sweep of the current. As soon as this is done, a powerful resistance is set up to the passage of the current, generating great heat, which is transferred to the sides of the cooking-vessel. Our illustration presents a complete view of an electric range, such as was introduced in the United States, where, as is the case with all practical innovations, its success has been followed by numerous installations of similar apparatus. The appearance of this range produces a very favorable impression. Clean and convenient in every respect, it presents many advantages over the old system of cooking. First, there is the perfect uniformity of the heat, which admits of shortening the time and also of having a roast, for example, ready at the required moment, without any risk of burning. Further, the tea-kettle or coffee-pot, after being heated by electricity, may be placed, without danger, on the most costly piece of furniture, because it is heated only at the part necessary, the other portions of the vessel remaining quite cold. Another advantage is the much shorter time in which water can be boiled in this way than over a coal-fire. Moreover, the electric range has all the newest improvements and utensils. On the left of the illustration there is visible a hot-water reservoir with pipe-attachments, maintaining a constant supply of hot water for scullery-purposes, etc. Once brought to boiling-heat, the apparatus maintains the water at this heat for twenty-four hours. Near this hot-water reservoir is the roast-

oven, above which will be observed a funnel for carrying off the vapors generated in roasting; alongside of it is the "buffet," supplied with all necessary utensils. The kitchen is, of course, lighted by electricity.

Naturally, electric kitchens are, for the moment, confined to the homes of the wealthy; but it is safe to say that they will, ere long, pass into general use. Apart from the cleanliness and convenience of the electric range, the uniformity of results, and the ease of their attainment, it offers hygienic advantages in the matter of perfect freedom from smoke and heat, which must inevitably result in its early triumph. *Stein der Weisen, Vienna, May. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RECENT SCIENCE.

Vacuum-Tubes.—The experiments of Sir David Solomons, summarized in *The Electrical Review*, London, May 4, demonstrate, among other interesting facts, the illusory nature of the series of bright and dark bands so often seen in electrical vacuum-tubes. The bright bands broaden under certain conditions until they overlap, when the overlapping portions appear doubly bright. These bright overlappings, which are usually reckoned as bright bands, actually occupy the positions of the real dark bands.

New Experiments in Magnetism.—The effect of a magnetizing force on a piece of iron depends largely on the magnetism already possessed by the iron—in fact, on its entire previous magnetic history. For instance, iron is much more susceptible to a force that tends to magnetize it than to one that tends to demagnetize it. This phenomenon, which is called hysteresis, seems to be dependent on molecular friction encountered when the particles of the body are swung into new positions by the magnetizing force. It would seem, then, as if it should be diminished by mechanical jarring, and this indeed is the case. But a much more effective means has been discovered by Professor Ewing and Miss Klaasen (London *Electrician*, May 11). When two separate magnetizing coils are used, through one of which a rapidly alternating current is passed, it is found that the magnetizing effect of a steady current passed through the other is almost independent of the previous magnetic history of the iron—in other words, there is nearly no hysteresis, the effect of the alternating current being to jar the molecules so effectually as to obliterate friction.

Artificial Rain.—A curious belief of the Laotians, related by Captain Rivière, says *La Nature*, Paris, May 19, indicates that the primitive inhabitants of this country believe in the influence of the displacement of atmospheric layers on the precipitation of moisture. The high plateau that separates Laos from Annam, covered by a tropical forest and the home of malarial fevers, is the place where the greater part of the moisture brought by the northeast winds is condensed in almost continual rains and thick fogs. A large number of traditional beliefs, many of them tinged with superstition, cluster about this state of perpetual humidity; for instance, it is forbidden to light fires there or even to speak aloud, lest rain should be caused to fall. Captain Rivière thinks that these superstitions may have a basis in observed facts, fire determining ascending currents of air, and noise disturbing the atmospheric layers, either of which effects might result in upsetting the equilibrium of the abnormally moist atmosphere, and causing condensation.

A Psychopathic Epidemic in Russia.—A Russian journal, quoted in *The Alienist and Neurologist*, St. Louis, Mo., April, describes a peculiar religious movement in the Winter of 1891-92 in the province of Kiev. The originator was a Russian, given to drink until the age of forty years, when he reformed and joined the Stundists, following zealously the religious rites of the sect, and often going into a condition of ecstasy. A few years later, he began to suffer from hallucinations, among others perceiving extremely pleasant perfumes, which he declared to be the smell of the Holy Ghost. Then he conceived that he was possessed of the Holy Ghost, and that he was Jesus Christ. He obtained numerous peasant followers, who sold their possessions, gave up

work, and looked upon their insane leader as the Saviour of the world, in which there should soon be new regulations; no one should die, and no one should have need to work or to care for the future, for God would care for them all. Most of them suffered from hallucinations of the sense of smell, perceiving extremely agreeable odors, which they described as pertaining to God and Heaven. Many had a feeling of remarkable bodily lightness, as if floating in the air, and many others were taken with convulsions, manifestly hysterical. The congregations were always noisy and exalted, some falling to the earth, others jumping, striking themselves on the breast, and shouting inarticulately. Some would imitate conversation; but it consisted of incomprehensible, senseless sounds, which they believed to be a language spoken somewhere. Most of them were emaciated and anæmic. The epidemic was finally overcome by the authorities; those who were most insane being shut up in asylums, while the hysterical were sent to hospitals and convents.

Composition of Commercial Kerosene.—An exhaustive analysis of ordinary kerosene has just been made in England by Wanklyn and Cooper (*Philosophical Magazine*, May), who find in it twenty-four different liquids, together with 13 per cent. of residue having a high boiling-point, and itself probably a mixture of liquids. These constituents vary in boiling-point from 77° to 280° C., that of each one in the series being about 10° higher than its predecessor. Those of them that have been tested have been found incapable of resolution into other liquids having different boiling-points, and the investigators believe them to be the actual members of the kerosene series of hydrocarbons. The results indicate that the atomic weight of carbon is 6 instead of 12, as it is commonly given.

The Recent Armor-Plate Test.—Captain Jaques, chief-engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company, in a letter to *The Army and Navy Journal*, under date of May 22, regarding the armor-test described in the last number of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, states that in his opinion there is a limit to the thickness of the plates that can be advantageously Harveyized; just what it is has not yet been determined, but there are reasons for doubting the usefulness of the process for plates above twelve inches. The thickness of the hardened surface is less in proportion to the thickness of the plate, and the larger masses of steel, subjected to the sudden shocks of water-hardening, are more liable to initiate defects or develop minor ones. While the defect in the plate of the test of May 19 was suspected by the action during treatment, and was a prominent cause for its rejection, all agree that the final defect which was so prominent in causing the failure of the plate was the result of one of the operations of Harveyizing. Other thick plates selected for ballistic test will, no doubt, perform better than the eighteen-inch plate in question, but, says Captain Jaques, "I believe thirteen-inch, twelve-inch, and even ten-inch armor-piercing shells will crack the Harveyized plates; and although increasing the number of bolts may keep the cracked pieces in position, we find ourselves back again to the old discussion of which is the least objectionable, *considerable penetration or cracks*. No matter what future tests may decide, one thing is certain: the calibers and energies of guns must be increased, not diminished."

Kaolin in Florida.—The chief deposits of this substance, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, May 12, are situated in Lake County and occur at intervals along and contiguous to Palacalaha Creek, one of the highest portions of Florida. The deposits appear to be sedimentary, resting upon hard micaceous sandstone, which is depressed in places, forming pockets some twenty-five to fifty acres in extent, filled with fine white sand that yields from 25 to 50 per cent. of kaolin. Practical tests show the clays to be equal to the English and French clays. At present, two mining plants of small capacity are at work shipping the kaolin to New Jersey and Ohio. Besides these two points, it has been sent to leading potters throughout the United States in sufficient quantities to enable them to test it thoroughly, and without exception they have expressed a willingness to use it exclusively for the manufacture of the finer grades of ware, so soon as they are assured that it will be produced in large enough quantities to enable them to depend on a sufficient and steady supply.

SCIENCE NOTES.

BOROCARBIDE, a new material recently prepared in the electric furnace by the French chemist Henri Moissan, is a compound of borax and carbon, and is excessively hard, cutting diamonds without difficulty.

IN a recent London lawsuit regarding noise and vibration caused by a factory, the phonograph was brought in as a witness, at the suggestion of Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, being caused to record the noises and reproduce them in court.

A RECENT English invention is the 'pulsimeter,' a watch made especially for the use of physicians in timing their patients' pulses. It is constructed on the principle of the stop-watch, and indicates the pulse-rate on a dial in beats per minute.

A RECENT improvement in electric smelting is to mix finely divided carbon with the metallic ore, in order to avoid sputtering and foaming of the mass. Another is to use an air-tight furnace, so that the atmosphere within consists entirely of carbon monoxid, which absolutely prevents oxidation.

THE water-works of Denver, Col., are remarkable for their use of wooden pipes. These are 30 to 48 inches in diameter, built of staves of Texas pine banded with iron. Since 1889 over sixteen miles of this pipe have been laid. It will stand the pressure due to a head of 185 feet, and is much less expensive than iron.

STATISTICS show that all occupations that expose the person to dust predispose to tuberculosis, and that persons who follow sedentary occupations are likewise predisposed to the disease. Those who live out-doors are almost entirely free from it. Contagion, especially due to floating germs, seems to explain these facts sufficiently.

THE supply of platinum, owing to its free use in electrical enterprise, is becoming, it is said, unequal to the constantly increasing demand. The principal source of supply is the Ural Mountain deposits. These, some years ago, were said to be inexhaustible; but the mines are at present being worked to their fullest capacity, with orders and contracts two years ahead of delivery. The price of partially purified ore has risen three-fold in a few years, and it may yet advance to such a point as to be commercially unavailable for many electrical purposes.

PROFESSOR GEORGE J. ROMANES, F.R.S., the friend of Darwin and the founder of the Romanes Lectures, died suddenly at Oxford on May 23, in his forty-sixth year. His investigations in biological science are well known, and his ready pen and clear lecturing have done much toward making the subject understood. His most recent contribution to the science was the theory of physiological selection, which, though powerfully attacked by those biologists who consider themselves strict followers of Darwin, was ably defended by its author.

AN interesting locality known as the Ringing Rocks, about three miles from Pottstown, Pa., is being made accessible by the construction of an electric road, from that place. In a patch of woods near the summit of a hill is an oblong pile of boulders, perhaps 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, evidently the terminal moraine of a small glacier. They are all of a fine-grained igneous rock unlike that of the immediate vicinity, and very many are sonorous, yielding under the stroke of a hammer sounds varying in pitch, and ranging in quality from the metallic clank of an iron casting to a clear tone like that of a bell.

PROFESSOR LIVERSIDGE, the Australian geologist, in experimenting upon the reduction of gold from solution, found that the gold in many cases presented the peculiar crystalline appearance familiar in tin-plate and galvanized iron, and known technically as *moiré-metallique*. The crystals were much more regular and rectangular than those seen on tin, and very small, the majority being less than one millimeter square. The appearance may be obtained by boiling pure gold foil or plate in hydrochloric acid. Professor Liversidge suggests that it may be employed for decorative purposes on jewelry and other articles of gold-plate.

THE retirement of Prof. James D. Dana from the professorship of geology at Yale at the age of eighty-one years, after spending fifty years in active service, removes from the teaching force of the University a striking personality familiar to many generations of Yale men. Few men have had greater opportunities for influence. Besides his great popularity as a teacher and lecturer, Professor Dana was accustomed, for many years, to conduct personally large geological excursions of students, which were among the most interesting features of the course. Long after he had passed the traditional three-score years and ten, Professor Dana could outwalk most of the young men in his charge, and the sight of the venerable enthusiast running over the rocks to chip off a specimen or to point out a noteworthy outcrop, was an inspiration to the younger student.

THE restoration of the Purdue Laboratory at Lafayette, Ind., recently destroyed by fire, is being pushed forward rapidly. It will be remembered that one of the features of this laboratory was a stationary locomotive whose wheels, in revolving, actuated the wheels of a testing apparatus, thus allowing the students to make a large variety of experiments in practical thermodynamics. This locomotive, the "Schenectady," has been returned to the University from the shops at Indianapolis, where it was put in thorough repair. The engine was backed over the new track, into the annex laboratory, and directly upon the carrying-wheels of the testing apparatus, under its own steam, indicating the ease with which the new laboratory may receive any locomotive for testing.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE second Jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Association has been celebrated in London. Two thousand delegates representing the Association in all parts of the world assembled in Westminster Abbey, when the Bishop of London, Dr. Temple (a former master of Rugby), preached the sermon, and strongly advocated increased interest in a movement which had always been ready to give needed spiritual assistance to all classes of young men, and so enable the young Christian soldier to overcome the temptations of life. The Queen of England has conferred the honor of Knighthood upon the President of the Association, Mr. George Williams.

The Anglo-Indian papers, in marked contrast to those of London, make very little of the religious friction which exists between the Hindus and Mohammedans in Bombay, and other large cities. These differences must always exist among these two great classes of religionists, and, as the nation develops, they will doubtless be intensified. This, however, need be no occasion for immediate anxiety on the part of the British Government. It was the union between the Moslems and Hindus which brought about the terrible Mutiny of 1857-58. A little friction is necessary for the health of a body politic of 300,000,000 persons of diverse beliefs, held in check by 70,000 Englishmen.

A "Presbyterian League of New York and Vicinity" has been formed, with the object of bringing about sooner or later the reversal of what is considered by its founders "the burdensome and unjust ecclesiastical action recently taken by courts of the Presbyterian Church," and to secure, as soon as practicable, a better declaration of the faith of the Church than it now possesses (if possible, in the form of a short and simple creed, expressed, as far as may be, in Scriptural language). Among the originators of the movement are A. P. Atterbury, D.D., Professor Francis Brown, John Crosby Brown, William E. Dodge, J. H. Hoadley, D.D., J. Balcom Shaw, D.D., J. Lampman, D.D., William A. Wheelock, and others.

THE SUCCESS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

FRED PERRY POWERS contributes a paper to *The Forum*, New York, June, in which he refutes the statements of those who undertake to show that mission work in India is a failure. Mr. Powers says that Protestant Christianity is growing in India as fast as it is in the United States, and that the



A BRAHMAN WORSHIPPING THE GANGES.

growth of the missionary churches has exceeded the estimates, or rather the conjectures, of the missionaries twenty-three years ago. He gives the following statistics: According to the figures of the Bombay Missionary Conference of last year, the communicants in Protestant churches in India numbered 182,722 at the end of 1890, which was a little more than the communicants in the Presbyterian Church, South, in the United States. From 1880 to 1890, the Methodist Episcopal communicants in the United States increased 31 per cent.; the Congregational 33 per cent.; the Presbyterian, North, 37 per cent., and the Protestant Episcopal 55 per cent. In the churches of India, represented at the Bombay conference, between 1881 and 1890, the increase of communicants was 61.24 per cent. This rate of increase is a little discouraging in view of the fact that the communicants increased 114.56 per cent. between 1871 and 1881, and 111.46 per cent. in the previous ten years. In spite of the Mutiny, the increase between 1851 and 1861 was 70 per cent. Baptist missionaries worked among the Telugus thirty years to get 25 converts, and then baptized 2,222 converts in one day, and 8,691 in six weeks, and, now, have over 50,000. The ordained ministers, both native and

foreign, are not much in excess of one to 200,000 of the population; but the number of ordained natives is increasing rapidly. In 1890, there were nearly 300,000 pupils in the mission schools. Instead of reckoning six adherents to one communicant, as in the earlier years, the missionaries, in 1890, reckoned only three, so careful are they not to exaggerate, though "statistics of conversions," wrote Sir Charles U. Atchison, lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, to the Rev. Robert Stewart, of Sialkot, in 1886, "are no proper or adequate test of missionary work." In 1871, the missionary statisticians reported that at the then rate of progress there might be nearly 1,000,000 Protestant Christians in India in 1901, 11,000,000 in 1951, and 138,000,000 in 2001; but they added: "It is needless to state that such calculations hardly come within the bounds of sobriety." Yet, at four adherents to a communicant, they would have had a good deal over 700,000 in 1891, and would have many more than 1,000,000 in 1901.

Mr. Powers, calling attention to the fact that mission work has succeeded better in the country than in the cities, and among the aboriginal tribes and people of no caste than among the high-caste Hindus and Mohammedans, gives as the reasons for this the subjection of man and the subjection of woman. There conditions are not liable to be changed in a country when "learning is not increased, tyranny is not resisted, deception is not questioned, progress is not even understood. No one, continues Mr. Powers, who has not lived in an Asiatic community can understand the degradation of Asiatic womanhood, or what it costs an Asiatic man to divest himself of the sense of superiority of sex. The constitution of Hindu society is absolutely the worst in the world. It is fossilized. Man is a god—or a demon, it matters little in Hindu theology—to woman, and the high-caste man occupies much the same position toward the low-caste man. Should we welcome a new religion that put the horse and the dog on the same plane of spiritual and personal rights with ourselves? Will the high-caste Brahman welcome the missionary who tells him that God did not make superior and inferior races, but made of one blood all the nations of men? No person who has ever heard the bitter cry of Asiatic womanhood will speak flippantly of Christian missionaries.

The introduction of Christian society not only overturns the social order in the mind of an Asiatic, but it shocks his sense of propriety, and hers, too. No Asiatic society can understand reliance upon self-control to preserve virtue. It knows how to keep its men and women apart only by locking the latter into harems and zenanas, veiling them thickly on the street, and perhaps guarding them with eunuchs.

The missionaries are intensely in earnest in their work, or they would not be doing it, for there is no pecuniary profit in being a missionary, nor is there pleasure, apart from the sense of duty well done, in living in most of the mission stations. They are as fine a class of men and women as can be found in church-work at home. With their hospitals and their schools and their churches they are proving their Divine commission as Jesus of Nazareth proved that He was the Messiah: "The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them."—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A HINDU SAINT.

THE HINDU VIEW OF TRANSMIGRATION.

IT seems unreasonable to the European that the soul divine, found only in human beings, can degenerate and descend into the lower animals. So he explains the law thus: The soul's degeneration acquires for it the *qualities* of the animals into which it is said to degenerate, but not their *body* and *shape*. On the other hand, the Hindu holds, on the authorities of the Rishis, who have spent centuries in contemplation on this subject, that the degeneration of the soul does not stop with the lowest grades of human existence; but that it may lose its *human* body, the express semblance of the gods, and be changed into some brutish form; nay, more, be changed into an inanimate form. The Vedas recognized five ways in which a soul can be elevated or degraded—four ways for elevation, and one for degradation:

I. A man can renounce this world altogether, identify himself with everything that surrounds him, and become one with the supreme, all-pervading Brahman. Such a one loses his own little miserable individuality, but gains the universal consciousness. He has no intermediate steps to tread, but reaches directly the desired object of his life, viz., Brahman. This process of identifying one's self with the Brahman *which is devoid of Guna* (the properties of all created things) is known as the Nirguna Brahma Vidyá.

II. A man may renounce this world and yet do *Upásana* to one personal God (Deva) without generating any physical Karma. He devotes himself entirely to this Deity, so that he is not affected by the various influences amid which he is placed. After his death, he goes to the Loka of the particular Deva; and thence, when that Deva merges into Brahman, the worshipper also reaches Brahman. This process of getting to the particular Loka of a Deva, who is but the manifestation of Brahman and therefore possesses Guna, is known as the Saguna Brahma Vidyá.

III. A man may perform Karma, as ordained by the Vedas, disinterestedly, i.e., not with a view to get the reward of his actions, but with a view to do his duty unswervingly. In addition to this he does *Upásana* to Deva. Such a man goes to the Devas' Loka and gradually reaches Brahman, but has not another birth in this world.

IV. Again, a man may do Karma with an eye to the Phala (reward). He does as directed by the Vedas: he performs Nitya Karma, and the like, but does no *Upásana*. Such a man goes to Svarga Loka (Chandra Loka): and after enjoying the desired reward there, he returns to this world, but has a little higher birth than before.

V. Lastly, a man may do acts not sanctioned by the Vedas; nay more, may do acts positively prohibited therein—such as Brahmahathyá, Svarnasteya, and other Mahá Pátakás and Upa Pátakás. Such a man falls into hell (Yama Loka) and suffers there according to the sinful life he led. Afterward, he returns to this world in the form of a dog, a tiger, a tree, or the like; the nature and degree of his previous bad action solely determine his birth. The highest birth he can aspire to in the re-birth is that of a S'vapáka (a dog-eater); and the lowest that of a tree. After remaining thus for a period, the length of which is determined by his past bad action, he regains his former place: and his future then entirely depends upon his further Karma.—R. Ananthakrishna Shastry, in *The Theosophist*, Madras. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIGHER CRITICISM OF THE HEXATEUCH.

PROF. L. W. BATTEN, of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, has an article in *The Arena*, Boston, June, the object of which is "to present to the intelligent public a specific problem of the higher criticism of the Bible." Professor Batten takes for his subject the Hexateuch, not the Pentateuch; because, he contends, the Book of Joshua is inseparably bound up with the books which precede. The conclusions of the modern higher critics in regard to the Hexateuch are summarized as follows:

There are four chief documents in the Hexateuch. The first is the so-called "Priest's Code," which runs through the entire

Hexateuch, including the whole of Leviticus. It is the most complete of all the documents, as it was used by the compiler as the basis of his work, very little being omitted. This writer is particularly interested in the origin of the great religious institutions, such as the Sabbath, circumcision, and the Passover. This document is indicated by the symbol P.

The second document is found in all the books except Leviticus, and is characterized by the use of the name Jahveh. To this author we owe the second account of the Creation, the story of the Garden of Eden, that of Cain and Abel, and much of the patriarchal history. This writer is called the Jahvist, and his work is indicated by the symbol J. His stories are primitive and interesting. His religion is intensely anthropomorphic.

The third document was once confused with P, because the same name was used for God; but it was discovered that in literary characteristics this writer was much more akin to J than to P. He is called the Elohist (E). From his interest in the northern tribes he was probably a resident of the northern kingdom. In style, J and E are so much alike that it is difficult to separate their narratives.

The fourth document comprises the main part of the book of Deuteronomy, and is indicated, therefore, by the symbol D.

Our author then presents some of the evidence by which these results are reached, and affirms that "the critical analysis of the Hexateuch is not based on mere speculations, but upon facts." He says: That there are different documents in the Hexateuch appears from double narratives of the same events. The most complete example is the duplicate of the Creation. The first from P (Gen. i., 1; ii., 3), the other from J (Gen. ii., 4-25.) A careful study of these two narratives will show that they cannot possibly have come from the same writer. P represents the Creation as accomplished in a cycle of days, J on the other hand is not concerned with time. In P, the world in the beginning was a chaotic mass, and was covered with water. The water was drawn off from the land, and then vegetation springs forth. J represents the Earth at the beginning as barren for lack of water and of cultivation. The rain falls and man is created to till the soil, and then vegetation appears. In P, the last act in Creation was man, and that not an individual, but the race, and of both sexes. In J, the first creature was an individual man, and the last was the woman, the animal creation coming in between. P's account includes the universe, J's only the Earth. The conception of God in the two accounts is very different. In P, the Almighty fiat is sufficient. God only needs to say, "Let be," and the Creation is accomplished. In J, God fashions the man out of dust, breathes into his nostrils, puts him to sleep, takes a rib, and fashions it into a woman. God is represented as experimenting. The interest of P lies in the institution of the Sabbath Day. In J, the chief interest centers in man.

The story of the Flood is an interesting case in which the two accounts are woven together, though each is tolerably complete in itself. According to P, two animals of each kind were taken into the Ark; according to J, seven pairs of clean animals and one pair of unclean. According to P, the Flood was caused by the breaking up of the great deep as well as by the opening of the windows of heaven. "Some great terrestrial commotion is thus implied" (Ryle). According to J, the Flood was produced by a rain-storm which lasted forty days and nights. According to P, the Flood lasted over a year; according to J, there were seven days' warning, forty days' rain and twenty-one days' subsidence—sixty-eight days in all. The same differences of style and theology are found as in the creation stories, and indeed run all through the Hexateuch.

The burning question concerning the documents from which the Hexateuch is compiled is in regard to their respective dates. It is best to begin with Deuteronomy, because there is the surest ground. If the critical results with regard to that book cannot be maintained, nothing else can. We read in 2 Kings xxii., that in the eighteenth year of King Josiah, Hilkiah, the High Priest, sent word to the King that he had found the Book of the Law in the Temple. What was this Book of the Law? Prof. William Henry Green and others, who hold the traditional view, maintain that it was the entire Pentateuch. The following evidence shows that it was the Book of Deuteronomy: 1. The Pentateuch could

not have been read twice by Shaphan in one day. 2. Josiah's reformation was based wholly on the laws of Deuteronomy. 3. A careful study of Jeremiah's prophecies after the reformation of Josiah, shows that his thought was permeated by the ideas of Deuteronomy. But the question still remains whether the book had been really lost, or was first produced at this time. It seems clear that, whenever the book was written, it had never before seen the light.

On the question of authorship Professor Batten says:

If the Hexateuch is composite, Moses was not the author, and no modern critic pretends to know who the various authors were. Like most of the other writings of the Old Testament, these documents are anonymous.

The denial of the Mosaic authorship is the sore point with Traditionalists. It seems strange that they should be aggrieved if one examines the basis of the venerable claims that Moses was the author of the Pentateuch; for the Pentateuch does not make such a claim for itself. Indeed, the Pentateuch itself contains statements which exclude the Mosaic authorship. Moses is constantly spoken of in the third person, and from what seems to be a distant point of view. Moreover it is expressly stated that Moses wrote certain laws. In saying that Moses wrote a part of a book it is clearly implied that he was not the author of the whole.

If these reasons persuade any one that the traditional view of the Hexateuch is wrong, it need not persuade him that the religious value of the books is in any way impaired. Other authors were inspired as well as Moses. But, after all, it is not a question of consequences but of fact. If these things are so, we must accept them. That they are so is the verdict of a very large proportion of the men who are now devoting their time and talents to the study of the Old Testament Scriptures.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CREMATION.

A WRITER in *The American Ecclesiastical Review*, Philadelphia, June, finds in various Church decrees evidence that the Roman Catholic Church does not sanction cremation. These decrees, however, do not refer to those whose bodies are cremated contrary to their intentions, and hence such persons are not to be deprived of Christian burial. A case in point is cited of a prominent man, who expressed the wish to be buried according to the rites of the Catholic Church. His wife and children, non-Catholics, resolved to have his body cremated. The man's pastor blessed the corpse at the house, celebrated Mass, and performed the final funeral services over the ashes "tanquam corpore presente" at the crematory.

The writer asks the question: How far was this action on the part of the priest warranted by the law of the Church? In answer, he says, we have the decision of the Sacred Congregation of Inquiry, dated December 15, 1886, which declares that the rites of the Church may be performed over such as are to be cremated by the will or order of another, both in the house of the deceased and in the church itself. These are the words of the decree, "Ritus et suffragia iis adhiberi possunt tum domi, tum in ecclesia, non autem usque ad locum cremationis, remoto scandalo."

It is not permissible, as is plain from the restricting words of the Sacred Congregation, to accompany the body to the crematory; or to convey the ashes to the place of burial "ecclesiastico modo;" or, when the ashes have been deposited, to perform the funeral rites, "as if the body were present." The burial of the ashes in a consecrated place is, however, perfectly lawful. From this it follows that the corpse of one who is to be cremated, *against his will*, may be blessed "domi et in ecclesia" *ante cremationem*, and that the ashes, *post cremationem*, may be placed in consecrated ground. The pastor, therefore, acted contrary to ecclesiastical law by going to the crematory to perform the rites of the Church.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

French Men of Letters and Cremation.

A Parisian editor sent the question "Would you rather be buried or cremated?" to a number of leading French writers, and received the following characteristic replies:

As to being buried or cremated, I must say that either one would be exceedingly disagreeable to me.

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

My personal choice in the matter I have not yet considered, and I believe it is best to leave the thing to the decision of the loving ones we leave behind us. They alone can have pain or pleasure in it.

EMILE ZOLA.

Your question reminds me of the famous culinary recipe, "The rabbit wants to be skinned alive; the hare prefers to wait." I'm like the hare. I laugh because I am not afraid of death. Whenever God pleases, I will go to sleep in the cemetery of Montparnasse, in the only piece of real estate which I possess.

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

Curse you! You spoiled my dinner yesterday and my sleep last night. You ask me whether I would like to be incinerated or buried. It is simply horrible. No, I don't want to think about that. To be reduced to pulp or ashes after my death! I would rather not make my choice just now. I prefer being carried off like the Prophet Elias upon a fiery chariot. Get me appointed a prophet, although I don't hanker after it just at present, and bring down the flaming chariot for me, and then I'll forgive you for having spoiled my appetite and troubled my sleep with your infernal question.

HENRI DE BERNIER.

You ask me which I prefer, to be buried or burned. After mature reflection, I regret to say that I desire neither one nor the other.

LECONTE DE LISLE.

Theoretically, cremation appears to me the preferable method of disposing of the rubbish, the body; but I am not intolerant or exclusive in anything.

FRANCISQUE SARCEY.

To become a puff of smoke in the sky or a blade of grass over a grave, that is the choice that is given us. Well, I prefer the ground from which flowers spring for lovers.

ARMAND SYLVESTRE.

Instead of sending you my opinion upon the funereal questions with which you are pleased to occupy your mind, I will wait until after you have published your own. Up to the present, I have made no choice between the columbarium and the manure-heaps. I know that some Catholics are opposed to cremation because it is said that we will rise again in the flesh; but, after a little while, there isn't much of our flesh left in the cemeteries, and God does not need human dust to resurrect a human body.

JULES SIMON.

Personally, the question interests me very little. I believe with Plato that the man isn't the body; he is the fellow who has the body. The essential is not to be buried alive, and that happens oftener than people think.

HVACINTE LOYSON.

What a question! Well, here—burned, on the condition that my ashes may be sent to join those of my mother and of my children whom I have lost in the earth in which they are buried.

LÉON CLADEL.

Burned! Burned! It will afford me great pleasure to be burned. Warmly yours,

SARDOU.

THE STAVCHURCHES OF NORWAY.

PROBABLY the only specimen in England of the wooden churches of Saxon and Norman times is the church at Little Greenstead, in Essex. In Norway, however, these churches are among the characteristic features of that strange country. In their external appearance, they resemble the Chinese pagodas, or the fantastic creations of the South Sea Islanders.

Something like them is found in various districts of Russia. The same style is seen in the Mosques and other buildings in Cashmere and Thibet of the Deodar pine-wood, and in many of the stone buildings in China and Burmah. These facts show that these peoples, now so widely separated, were at one time closely related. The Norse were Goths, and came from Asia.

The largest wooden church now to be found in Norway is that in Hitterdal. It is eighty-four feet long and fifty-seven feet wide. The picturesqueness of its general outline is enhanced by the fantastic gabled central tower. Its panels were once adorned with Runic carvings; but these were much defaced when the church was restored some twenty-five years ago. The interior is of the light straw-color of pine; the pillars are darker-grained, and the windows are painted black. Elaborate carvings of dragons and snakes fill up the spaces between the arches and the windows.

The most interesting of all the Stavchurches is that at Bogund, in Lærdal, on the road from Christiania to Bergen. It is smaller than that of Hitterdal, thirty-nine feet long and fifteen by

twenty-four feet at the circular apse. Its curious and numerous gables, shingle-covered roofs, and walls surmounted with dragons' heads give it a strange appearance. It is the best-preserved one of the old churches, and now belongs to the Antiquarian Society of Christiania. It retains many of the Runic carvings that once, probably, adorned all the panels of the exterior and parts of the roof. All the doorways and the principal openings are carved with the same elaborate ornaments, representing entwined dragons fighting and biting each other, intermixed with foliage



THE STAVCHURCH AT HITTERDAL.

and weird figures. This dragon-tracery fixes the age of the church at the Eleventh or Twelfth Century. The Church at Urnes does not exhibit the relationship to the old pagan religion as strongly as the other two churches. Christian influences show strong Latin architectural modifications. Many of its capitals are Byzantine.

The interiors of these churches are dark; but darker still is their history, for all records are lost.—*Skilling's Magazine, Bergen, Norway. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Ideal Church.—To clear away the accretions of a darker age, to correct our mistaken valuation of trifles, to ignore our unimportant Church differences, to relax a little the binding rigor of our liminary definitions, to bring the light of fresh and *un-biassed* study upon the inspired Word, to reach out the hand of loving, Christ-like sympathy to perishing sinners, to recognize the occasional good thoughts and the common hunger for God even in heathen minds, to press the supernatural facts and cardinal truths of the Gospel upon the conscience and heart, these may indicate, in a rough, general way, the best direction for the Church's present effort, and in this direction she is moving. The pulpit, the lecture-room, the Press, and even the discoveries of science, will severally and jointly contribute, and will, in God's great Providence, usher in that ideal Church, to which the Church of to-day will be—

"As moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine."

—*The Late Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., in The Methodist Magazine, Toronto, June.*

The Eve of the Passover.—The Rev. Joseph Silverman, D.D., of the Temple Emanu-El, New York City, calls our attention to several grave errors in the article taken from *Black and White*, London, on the keeping of Khometz, or the Eve of the Passover. The writer in *Black and White* gives the meaning of "Khometz Bottle" as "signifying the bottling-up of all leavened things," and says that the word "bottle" is a corruption from the Dutch. Dr. Silverman writes: "The ceremony referred to is called 'Khometz Botel,' and consists in *destroying* (not bottling) all the leavened food that is still found in the house on the eve of the Passover. The word Botel is pure Hebrew, and signifies to destroy."

NOTES.

THE Society of Friends has just published a new edition of its Book of Discipline. In it, the granting of licenses to sell intoxicants is declared to be contrary to the best interests of the Society; and, also, the members of the Society are advised to abstain from the use of tobacco, intoxicants, and opiates.

THERE is a movement in Chicago to have Sunday services in the various theaters, especially lectures with a stereopticon on the life of Christ, and prominent persons are considering topics along this line. A special list of slides is to be prepared by the St. Andrew Brotherhood. The object of this is to gather the large number of people who, on Sunday, will not go to a church, but are ready to enter a theater.

The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, India, states that a miracle is reported from a village in Bengal. One evening lately, when the priest of a temple tried repeatedly to lock the door of the temple, the key would not move. He called in his attendants, but though each and all of them made the attempt the key was immovable. Then it struck the priest to see if anything was wrong with the idol. He went in, and to his dismay found that he had forgotten to put the ornaments on the limbs of the goddess. He instantly rectified the omission, and coming out again tried to lock the door, and lo! the key had righted itself and moved with its usual celerity. The idol did it all, says the Hindu believer.

FATHER WALWORTH has written an article for *The Catholic World* in which he tells the following extraordinary story in reference to a meeting of the American Board which he attended in his youth: "The Standing Committee of the Board made a public report to the meeting, in which they recommended that thereafter all missionaries sent out to foreign missions should be single and remain unmarried." As the story seemed incredible, the Editor of *The New York Independent* wrote to Dr. A. C. Thompson, who knows the history of the Board better than any other living man, and he says that "neither the 'Standing Committee' nor any other committee ever presented to the Board referred to a report, public or private, containing such a recommendation." He adds that "the uniform sentiment of the Board and of its Prudential Committee, from 1812 to the present time, has favored the marriage of its missionaries."

WITH regard to the Presbyterian General Assembly's decision in Professor Preserved Smith's case, *The Church Standard*, Philadelphia, says: "It is greatly to be regretted that a dispute which is caused partly by injudicious language, partly by mutual misapprehension, and partly by a contentious temper, should be allowed to disturb the peace of a great religious body. Outside of the Presbyterian Church, there are many men who sympathize in a broad way with Dr. Briggs' views, and many more who would defer to him in matters of scholarship and criticism, but who are nevertheless of the opinion that his own injudicious language goes far to justify his opponents, and who are obliged to believe that it is he himself who has forced the fighting, and that he has done so because he loves fighting. The trial of the Rev. Professor Smith's case recalls a letter of Dr. Briggs, published last January in *The New York Evangelist*, in which he came to the rescue of his friend. The language of that letter, from beginning to end, was the language of war."

LONDON papers confirm the truth of the following miracle: Great excitement is reported to prevail in North Wales, in consequence of a dumb woman having recovered her power of speech after bathing in St. Winefride's Well. She is a Preston girl, and she herself and her friends vouch for the fact that after three attacks of influenza she, in 1892, completely lost the power of speech. She tried many doctors, and spent over £200 in following their prescriptions—which, for a mill girl, is a large enough sum. At the Preston Infirmary she was treated daily for six weeks with the electric battery, the current being applied to her face, mouth, tongue, and teeth, but the treatment had to be given up as useless in December. What the doctor and the battery could not do was done by the water of St. Winefride's Well. She entered the bath early on Monday morning, and had been in it but a few moments, when, to an astonished bystander who asked "Where is the drinking-can?" the dumb woman answered, "It has fallen into the well." During the remainder of her stay in Holywell she talked almost all day.

It is related that the late Dr. Phillips Brooks, on seeing a caricature of himself with strictures on his appointment as Bishop, immediately penned the following lines:

And is this then the way he looks,
This tiresome creature, Phillips Brooks?
No wonder, if 'tis thus he looks,
The Church has doubts of Phillips Brooks.
Well, if he knows himself, he'll try
To give these doubtful looks the lie.
He dares not promise, but will seek
Even as a Bishop to be meek;
To walk the way he shall be shown,
To trust a strength that's not his own,
To fill the years with honest work,
To serve his day and not to shirk;
To quite forget what folks have said,
To keep his heart and keep his head;
Until men, laying him to rest,
Shall say, "At least, he did his best." Amen.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

ORIGINALLY on the defensive, the German Press has now taken the offensive in the question as to who shall assume sole control of the Samoan Islands. There seems to be little doubt that the present tripartite Protectorate will not be continued, and the Germans seem to think that both England and the United States will retire.

The *Politische Correspondenz*, Berlin, says: "The hopes which were expressed in England, that Germany may be willing to retire from Samoa in favor of a Protectorate by New Zealand or Great Britain, have evidently been given up, especially as the position taken by the Government of New South Wales is unfavorable to the project. The British now point out that England's interests in Samoa are more commercial than political, a view which is not shared by the Australian and Asiatic colonies. The London Cabinet nevertheless declares itself unwilling to give up its share of the Samoan Protectorate, because the submarine cable which is to connect Canada with Australia is to be laid over Samoa. We cannot discover why this should prevent Germany from exercising sole control over those islands."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks: "The fact that Samoa is intended as a station for the telegraphic-connection between Canada and Australia does not appear to us as a valid reason against a German Protectorate. Even if Germany exercises the control of those islands which is really due to her, English interests and rights will not suffer. Germany, it must be remembered, has connected nearly all her colonies in East Africa and West Africa with English cables. What would the English have said if we had claimed the right to share in the protectorate over British colonies on this account?"

The most pointed reply to the opinion of some English papers who assert that the German Government cares nothing for Samoa comes from the Caprivi organ, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin. "The historical development of Samoa," says the paper, "and the trade of the islands is so much due to the influence of the Germans that it is simply impossible to consider any other Protectorate in Samoa but a German one. The *London Times* misleads public opinion in England by its assertion that only a few Chauvinists in Germany think in this manner. We quite understand that the idea of a Protectorate by a British colony should meet with sympathy; but the people on the other side of the Channel must learn that, according to German views, neither New Zealand nor any other British colony has any business in Samoa."

The *Echo*, Berlin, says: "In case of an annexation of the islands, only England and Germany can appear as interested parties, and England cannot afford to ignore the fact that our interests are greater. It goes without saying that, whichever of these powers may annex Samoa, the rights of the United States in Pago-Pago Harbor will have to be strictly respected."

The *Hannoversche Courier*, Hanover, advises the sending of some troops to Samoa, as the squadron consisting of the *Marie*, *Alexandrine*, *Bussard*, *Falke*, *Iltis*, and *Wolf* have less than 1,500 men on board and cannot land a large detachment. As it is not impossible that Samoa may be annexed, troops will be needed to disarm the natives, after which they will not be likely to create disturbances.

The *Zukunft*, Berlin, says: "There was a time when Germany had the opportunity of securing a dominant position in the Samoan archipelago. That was in 1880, when the Bundesrath was invited to support the German 'Merchants and Planters' Society' with a guarantee of at the most 300,000 marks (\$75,000), to secure the required 4½ per cent. annual dividend. This would have rendered the Company a financial success, and with the German Government behind it, German supremacy in the islands would have followed as a matter of course. But Bamberger opposed the Treaty, and so great was his influence in the Center, at that time, that the measure was lost by a vote of 128 to 112, and no such favorable opportunity for Germany has occurred since."

"As long ago as 1877, the American Consul tried to hoist the flag of the Union over the Navigators' Islands, but was prevented

by the cooperation of England and Germany to maintain the independence of this group. Nevertheless, in January, 1885, Prince Bismarck read a dispatch to the Reichstag, from Wellington (New Zealand), which said: 'The Government of New Zealand proposes to annex the Samoan Islands. The steamer is ready to start immediately on receipt of Lord Derby's approval.' Bismarck was unable to arouse any indignation on the subject; but the New Zealand designs were frustrated. The Samoa Conference in Washington, in 1887, was without results because the Powers would not recognize German claims, and we were unwilling to render ourselves chargeable with breach of Treaty. Our Consul at Apia was counseled to maintain a cautious neutrality. Just at that time, the war broke out between Mataafa, the nominee of Malietoa, and Tamasese, the elect of the Powers. The forceful and ambitious Blaine was at the helm in the United States, and when the German Consul, Knappe, undertook his unauthorized and ill-judged campaign, which resulted in the misfortune of December 18, 1888, there was an uproar among the Republicans of the American Union, which was fanned by the dear sister Republic, France, and by England, to such purpose that, according to the dispatches of Count Arno, who at the time ably represented Germany in Washington, the affair might easily have led to war between Germany and America. It would have been madness for Germany to have invited such a war; and



"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

Any one of the Samoan Islands isn't a handful for Uncle Sam, John Bull, or Hans Wurst.—*Deutsche Wespen*, Berlin.

Prince Bismarck gave the most unqualified assurances that he would not seek to disturb the century-old relation between the Navigators' Islands and America.

"On March 21, 1889, Count Bismarck went to London, and, in the course of a week, succeeded in bringing over Lord Salisbury to a perfect understanding on the Samoan Question. The Yankees being thus isolated, we were able to bring about a Conference in Berlin, to which they accredited representatives with full powers. We did not give ourselves away, politically, in 1889, for we had no rights on which to base a claim for annexation or protection. In all previous arrangements, we had acted in association with other Powers. There is no justification whatever for the claim that the annexation of the Samoan Islands was possible in 1889. We did then all that was possible—we reached an understanding, with all reservations; and it is very much to Count Bismarck's credit that he reached this result in the face of the complications in which the question was then involved: he laid the sour plums on the straw to ripen, and the latest diplomats have only to bend, and, if they are not too clumsy, to gather in the harvest. For now, after five years, the excitement is allayed, facts have made the Yankees mellow, and there should be no further difficulty in reaching an understanding in the Pacific Ocean, whereby England should take the Tonga Islands, the United States Hawaii, and Germany the Samoan Archipelago. The responsibility for a precedent settlement now rests with the Chancellor of the Empire, and it remains to be seen whether the favorable opportunity will again be allowed to slip, as in 1880."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE THREATENED INDIAN MUTINY.

ALTHOUGH the articles in *The Spectator*, London, are not generally supposed to prove that an immediate rising of the natives in India is to be feared, there is considerable uneasiness, and the Government of India is acting now with more than ordinary caution. According to *The Colonies and India*, London, one hundred and sixty Maxim guns have been sent to India, four of which are intended for instructional purposes at schools of musketry, forty-eight for the field army, and the rest for defensive positions. The same paper publishes a summary of the official reports on the religious disturbances in India, which contains the following:

"What is called the 'Hindu Revival' has something to do with the more frequent occurrence of such conflicts. The serious features are the systematic form which the propaganda has taken, the wide influence exercised by the preachers and emissaries who spread it, the drastic powers of compulsion over the people which it has assumed, the riots and excesses to which it has occasionally led, and the large sums of money realized by subscriptions which are practically compulsory on all Hindus. The Rangoon riots rose from an order of the magistrate prohibiting the sacrifice of kine in a locality where for a series of years they had been sacrificed without hindrance. The riots in Bombay were mainly due to the infection spread by riots which had broken out in other parts of India."

The Spectator says: "Just at this time we appear to be receiving one of those strange warnings which have frequently preceded disturbances, even under the Mogul dynasty, and which, in 1857, took the form of a distribution of chupatties—little unleavened cakes—throughout Behar and part of the Northwest. This time, it takes the shape of a patch of plaster mixed with hair, with which the trees of the endless mango-groves have been secretly bedaubed, as it would seem, throughout Behar, and the provinces to the East and West. As in 1857, no one knows how this is done, or by whom, though the number of persons involved must be very great. Every Indian, whether Hindu or Mussulman, official or peasant, remains silent as death. He may even in his mind have chosen the white man's side as the probable favorite of the destinies, but he will say nothing, either for fear, or bribe, or friendship, until the hour has arrived and passed. After that, he may speak; but till then, the secret known to tens of thousands, or, as in 1857, to a whole population, is kept, as in Sicily are kept the darker secrets of the Mafia, which a whole population knows and the Government cannot guess."

Col. G. B. Malleon in *The Times*, London, calls the attention of the public to the fact that "the English, as a people, have committed many acts which might produce a desire in the minds of the Indians to be rid of British rule. Among these are the laws of marriage and the Opium Commission. Although it is understood that the Commission is in favor of the *status quo*, yet it is quite possible that, with a sensitive people like the inhabitants of India, the very fact that such a Commission was appointed has terribly alarmed them."

Sir Alfred Lyall, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces, writes in the same paper: "The smearing of the mango-trees may be connected in a curious and far-fetched manner with the worship at a certain shrine. I can undertake neither to guarantee nor to interpret this explanation; I can only say that something of this sort seems to me, judging from past experiences, to be more probable than the hypothesis of a signal being passed round among an enormous band of secret conspirators."

The Rangoon Gazette, Rangoon, thinks, with Colonel Malleon, that the Opium Commission has given rise to great dissatisfaction among the natives. "Were we to deprive the people of the drug," says the paper, "we would invite general discontent, hatred, and disloyalty throughout India, which would culminate in a rising compared to which the merely military mutiny of 1857 would be as child's play. We should get nothing in return beyond the knowledge that we had done our best, probably successfully, to destroy our Empire in India in order to satisfy the ignorant desires of a section of the English public."

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, thinks it cannot be denied that dissatisfaction is rampant in India, but attributes it mainly to the burden of the public debt and the proposed new tariffs, which would cripple the Indian industries in order that Manchester

may prosper. "There is a little cloud rising over the horizon," says the paper, "which, if we are not mistaken, will one day burst out in a deluge. The people of India are long suffering and loath to resent any measures found necessary by the Government, but this willingness to submit should be accompanied by impartial justice. A feeling is, however, growing in India, not only among Indians but among the whole community, Englishmen included, that the proposed new Tariff is not fair or reasonable, and that Indian trade is to be made to suffer in the interests of Manchester."—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

THE news of the late radical changes in the Balkan countries has given additional strength to the belief that the next great European war will begin in the countries near the Danube. The Russian Government has declared that Russia will not interfere in Servia, although the return to power of ex-King Milan is decidedly against Russian interests. In Bulgaria, the Russians are determined to guard their interests.

The *Novoye Vremya*, Moscow, declares that the struggle between Prince Ferdinand and the party of Premier Stambuloff cannot be ignored. It is quite probable that Prince Ferdinand desires to be on better terms with Russia; but whatever the result of the trouble between the Prince and his late Premier may be, things cannot be allowed to go on in this way, and Europe will be forced to create order.

The *Grashdanin*, St. Petersburg, thinks the position of Stambuloff is analogous with that of Bismarck during the time of his fall. Stambuloff's patriotism has made Bulgaria what she is; the Prince is jealous of Stambuloff's popularity, and this jealousy alone influenced him in his rash dismissal of the Premier. Princess Marie has done much to accentuate this feeling of jealousy in her consort.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Hamburg, does not believe that Prince Ferdinand has endangered his position, as his determination to rid himself of Stambuloff is due to a wish to establish a better understanding with the Czar.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says: "It is a matter of small moment to Europe whether the present Bulgarian dynasty safely weathers the storm or not. But it cannot be denied that a new danger to the peace of Europe has arisen. Prince Ferdinand and his followers play a dangerous game, and are farther than ever from being recognized as responsible representatives of the Bulgarian people."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, a paper specially well informed on all political matters of Southeastern Europe, publishes an article which has received general attention, and which runs as follows: "During seventy years the people of Slavonian origin have played a great rôle in European politics, poetry, and society. The Greeks were the first to ask for help and sympathy. They have been satisfied by the erection of a new Greek Kingdom. Then the Polish refugee and conspirator began to haunt the antechambers of Princes and their Ministers, until it was discovered that the Poles managed to live very comfortably without their independence, and even outside of their native country. Then the cry of 'Bulgarian atrocities' was raised, and the Russians were led to consider themselves the hereditary champions of the Slavonian races in Southern Europe. This movement found its greatest support among the Pan Slavists, who dream of uniting all the members of the great Slavonian race under the scepter of the Czar of Russia. Bulgarian, Servian, and Roumanian refugees were received with open arms in Russia, and given great privileges. It was hoped that these people would form an advance-guard to the army which was to establish Russian rule in the Balkan. Then came the war with Turkey, and the utter incompetence of these protégés became evident. It became also evident that the people of the Balkan countries had no intention to become Russian subjects; they aimed at complete independence, and used Russia only to advance their own interests."

"All this has brought about a great change in the feeling of the Russians. Russia is getting very tired of this fruitless friction of a protectorate over her South Slavonian brothers, and is inclined to leave them to their fate. And this change in the tactics

of the Russian politicians must be hailed with satisfaction by all Europe. It is the so-called Moscow programme, the extension of the Russian Empire to the Balkan, which alone endangers the peace of Europe. Panslavism is nearly bankrupt. St. Petersburg society begins to be ashamed of the rôle which the Panslavists caused them to play. The Russian nobles begin to understand that their South-Slavonian protégés are no better men than the Polish refugees which haunted the streets of Paris during the Second Empire, and managed to thrive very well on the display of the loss of their national independence."

Le Matin, Paris, publishes advices from Constantinople and Sofia concerning the Bulgarian crisis and the subsequent disorder, which indicate that the situation is extremely serious. These dispatches say that a conspiracy existed between the Porte and M. Stambuloff to dethrone and banish Prince Ferdinand and place upon the Bulgarian throne instead Count Hartenau, the four-year-old son of the late Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the former Prince of Bulgaria. The plot contemplated the supreme authority of M. Stambuloff in Bulgaria during the minority of the infant Prince. A meeting of prominent residents of Philippopolis recently passed resolutions expressing sincere thanks to Prince Ferdinand for delivering them from the oppressive régime of Premier Stambuloff, and similar sentiments were expressed by many members of the Sobranje. The resolutions also expressed confidence in the new Ministry. Similar expressions have been conveyed to Prince Ferdinand by the citizens of other towns in Southern Bulgaria.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SMALL STATES OF EUROPE.

THE annoyance and, indeed, alarm with which the news of the *coup d'état* in Servia was first received may prove to have been unwarranted, for the great Powers in her neighborhood are resolved on peace. What happens within Servia itself does not much matter, and even King Milan is hardly reckless enough to attack Bulgaria or offer an affront to his mighty neighbors, either of which could sweep Servia out of existence by mobilizing one army corps. The alarm, however, may induce those politicians who hail the formation of petty States to reconsider their views. Such States do, undoubtedly, allow of political experiments; but the experiments are rarely successful, and we do not know that any of them have greatly benefited the world. On the other hand, small States, with an apparent exception or two, have in all ages been great causes of war. Half the wars of Europe had their origin in the desire to obtain possession of the Low Countries, or of the separate States of Italy or Germany; and the oldest of the small States, Savoy, has by its intrigues been the cause of incessant unrest. Even in our own time, a war was nearly fought for Luxemburg, because it was supposed to be a prize waiting absorption; while if Denmark had been a strong State, the war of 1866 would never have been commenced. Belgium is a rich and highly civilized little kingdom; but the most dangerous problem in Europe is created by the inability of Belgium to defend itself; and a similar problem would arise should Germany ever be ruled by a Sovereign or a Minister sincerely desirous to acquire ships, commerce, and colonies, by the absorption of Holland. Northern Europe would be far safer and less taxed if Sweden could defend itself, unaided, against Russia; while the dangerous unrest of the Balkan Peninsula is entirely due to its division into petty States, of which Austria covets some, and Russia the remainder. With the one exception, perhaps, of Switzerland, all the small States of Europe have been the object of incessant attacks, ending usually in absorption.

It may be doubted, moreover, whether the smaller States ever gain in happiness by their segregation. No one would compare Belgium with France, or Holland with Germany, or Greece with Italy, or Sweden with Great Britain. Thought seems to be dwarfed in such States, while party-feeling rises to its highest level. A modern State, to be prosperous and progressive, must have roads, railroads, police, universal education, and an army of officials, involving enormous expenditures. Even great and wealthy States are burdened by these necessities, which the little States, with the exception of Holland, are entirely unable to

meet. It is a most instructive fact that, within the last fortnight, the strong Minister who rules Bulgaria is reported to have proposed to the Sultan an offensive and defensive alliance; that is, he desires to carry his country back to the shelter of the great State from which, no doubt, for most sufficient treason, she broke away. We question if there is a statesman in Europe who doubts that the kingdoms and principalities of her Eastern section would be happier, as well as safer, if they were all united under the scepter of an emperor seated in Byzantium.—*The Economist, London, May 26. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Anglo-Belgian African Treaty.—The arrangement just concluded between England and the King of the Belgians, as sovereign of the Congo State, carries out the scheme which Sir William Mackinnon came near securing three years ago. When the Soudan is reconquered, as it will be some day, there will be, (if we are still in Egypt) a strip of territory under British control stretching through Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean, broken only by the neutral waters of Lake Tanganyika. The Congo State cedes to England, as a leasehold, territory which completes this strip between that lake and Lake Albert Edward, getting in return (also as a leasehold) that outlet on the Nile which M. Van Herckhoven's expedition has apparently failed to secure, and effectually blocking any advance toward that river from the French Congo. Both parties appear to have been dealing with land they do not yet effectively possess; but that is a minor matter. The practical interest of the exchange is mainly in the future except in so far as it ruffles French susceptibilities. But the French are expending most of their indignation on their own Governments in the past, because they might have displaced England in the arrangement had they been less scrupulous about interfering with the claims of Egypt to the Southern Soudan. Considering the action of the Mahdi, they need hardly have been so scrupulous. It is a pity, however, that there should be yet another cause—if only a little one—for friction with France.—*The Speaker, London, May 26.*

A Rising Against Spanish Rule.—The rising of the fierce Malay tribes in the Philippine Islands is officially reported to have been crushed. A rigorous censorship is, however, exercised in those distant colonies, and this prevents the Press from giving a clear view of the situation. It is, however, quite certain that extensive military operations are carried on in the province of Misamis, in Mindanao, where the rebellion was reported to have been crushed.

The *Diario*, Manila, reports that 4,500 troops are already on the spot. The cruisers *Reina Cristina*, *Velasco*, and *Marques del Duero* are on the coast of Mindanao, and large reinforcements have been ordered out from Spain, while the Governor-General of the Philippines has gone to the seat of war in person.

The *Telegraph*, Hong Kong, has received the following account of the war: "Haroun-al-Rashid, the former Sultan of the Sooloos, was called upon by the Spaniards to pay a tribute by levying a poll-tax. He refused, saying that his people would never comply. Amir-al-Kirim was then made Sultan, undertaking to collect the poll-tax. On taking office, he went up-country (the Spaniards being only in a garrison on the coast) and convened a *corroboree* of his loving and loyal subjects. He then put the case straight before them—either to submit completely and pay taxes, or to defy the power of Spain; no medium course nor any other policy could be adopted, and whatever they wished, he would help them and stand by them through thick and thin. He left the decision entirely to them, he gave them no advice one way or the other, nor even a hint of his own opinions; they simply had to say 'Yes' or 'No.' The Sooloos unanimously declared for war to the knife, and Amir-al-Kirim led them out on the war-path down to the coast.

"The Sooloos went to Jolo, gained admittance to the fortress under pretense of paying their tribute, and massacred over 1,000 Spaniards and their adherents, the Governor of the place being cut down by Amir-al-Kirim in person. The rebels are reported to have lost only 150 men during the fight."

PRESIDENT HYPOLITE AND HAYTIAN PROSPERITY.

ON the National Holiday of Hayti, May 15, the West Indian Press recognized the services rendered by President General Hyppolite to the Republic over which he reigns. Since President Hyppolite's election, four years ago, no noteworthy attempt to overthrow his rule has been made. Formerly, the Negro Republic was the constant scene of revolution and counter-revolution.

"Does it not appear," says the *Peuple*, Port au Prince, "that a new era has dawned upon our history. This era is the era of the awakening of the national conscience. The conflicting struggles into which parties entered one with the other are henceforth at an end, or have, at least, no longer any signification; these rival ambitions no longer oppose the active force of the nation. If we now enter upon a struggle, it is a struggle for the good, for the moral grandeur, of our name and our country. All efforts will tend toward its strengthening and its consolidation. General Hyppolite has thus thrown the first ray of light upon a darkened civilization. The credit of Hayti is in good standing in Europe, in consequence of the regularity with which the President causes our obligations to be met. A proof of this is to be found in the fact that Haytian Bonds, which in 1875 were at 140 francs in Paris, are now quoted on the Bourse at 240 francs. This speaks highly in favor of the President's administration, and clearly indicates the recognition of his solicitude for the good of the country."

The *Stephanois*, Port au Prince, says: "Bacca, the celebrated anthropologist, has said that the Negroes of Hayti have a greater facility of assimilation than the Negroes of other countries; they have more pride and a greater spirit of independence. If it were necessary to establish the fact that sometimes the black man is superior to the white, all that we have to do, among a thousand other instances, is to compare General Hyppolite with regard to his conquered adversaries, and Napoleon I. with regard to Toussaint l'Ouverture, whom he punished by wilfully murdering him, sending him to die of cold at the Chateau de Joux."

The *Jamaica Post*, Kingston, in commenting upon the above, remarks: "By the exercise of a wise and prudent policy, a period of four years has sufficed for General Hyppolite to introduce into the homes of the whole Haytian family that state of affairs which but yesterday appeared to be Utopian,—the conciliation and reconciliation of all parties. The sole theme which, with a *crescendo* note, he has instilled into all hearts, has been 'all for the peace, and by the peace' (*tout pour la paix, et par la paix*) and the country, thus thoroughly awakened, has conducted itself in a manner that has gained for it the respect and admiration of the civilized world."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PROPOSED BRITISH NAVAL-STATION IN THE PACIFIC.

GREAT BRITAIN has opened negotiations with the Government of Peru on a subject of deep interest to Americans, as it affects the naval supremacy of the United States on the Pacific Coast. It is proposed to rent the island of San Lorenzo to England for a naval station. The terms of the contract are said to be favorable to Peru, yet there are those who point out the fact that England would gain tremendous advantages from such an arrangement.

La Union Civica, Lima, says: "There are very few good harbors on the West coast of South America. These are Payta, Chimbote, and Callao in Peru, and Guyacan and Talcahuano in Chili; the rest are open roadsteads, shallow bays, or bays exposed to winds, like the bay of Valparaiso, which is defenseless against the north winds, the prevailing gales of the Winter months. A naval-station at San Lorenzo, in the Bay of Callao, combines the advantages of a good harbor, a central position on the coast, in a healthy and temperate climate, and within easy reach of the well-supplied markets of Lima and Callao. Moreover, there is at Callao a floating dock capable of lifting five thousand tons, owned by an English company, a mole including docks and piers whose total length of sea-wall is 4,520 feet, with accommodations for large ships which can find fresh-water supplies at eight different points of the mole, eighteen heavy steam

cranes connected by a triple line of rails with the railroad running to Lima and the Cordilleras, as well as with the storehouses, foundries, and machine-shops of the port, one of the largest of the latter being owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company—the English Company doing the service between Panama and Valparaiso. If in addition to all these facilities the English vessels could be protected by a fortress on the Island of San Lorenzo, the ideal condition of a naval-station would be fulfilled. The island, which stands to the south of the Bay of Callao, and protects it against the prevailing winds, is very rocky and affords but one landing-place. The lighthouse, placed at first on its highest point, was found to be of no service in foggy weather, and was, therefore, lowered to a position in the extreme west of the island. The lack of facilities for landing was the only thing which prevented the Chilians from mounting guns on its summit and destroying Callao without endangering their ships, for Peru had left the place entirely deserted. As San Lorenzo is about five miles distant from the central part of Callao, and only one mile from the bathing-resort La Punta, long-range guns of the most improved type, placed on San Lorenzo, could not only reach Callao, but even Lima. On this account it seems difficult to believe that Peru would hand itself so readily into the power of England. On the other hand, the country is without a navy, which leaves it at the mercy of Chili. Peruvians of high rank have often spoken of granting Chimbote to the United States for a naval-station, and their sympathies are more with Americans than with Englishmen."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

MULEY HASSAN, Sultan of Morocco, is preparing to send an embassy to Spain, which will ask permission to postpone the operation of the last Treaty between Morocco and Spain, especially the part which concerns the punishment of the Riffians for their attacks upon Melilla. The embassy will argue that fresh outbreaks of the rebellion would be provoked by steps to punish the leaders.

AN uprising has taken place in Corea, in the province of Kinkaifu. The insurgents are marching toward Seoul. Foreign war-ships have been ordered to proceed to Corea, as the rebels are said to be inimical to all foreigners, but especially the Japanese.

THE Anglo-Belgian agreement, which is to secure to Great Britain uninterrupted communication between her Colonies, provokes the antagonism of France and Germany who claim that their interests are interfered with. The German Emperor, irritated by the attempt on the part of the British to oust Germany from her sphere of interest in Samoa, is inclined to sustain France's protest against the annexation of Uganda. Lord Rosebery, in referring to the Anglo-Belgian Agreement, says: "Her Majesty's Government, while maintaining the British sphere of influence and concluding agreements with Powers like the Congo State regarding that sphere, has not desired to interfere with other States, and cannot recognize the right of any State to make any suggestion or interfere in such matters on any ground whatever."

OWING to the fact that the Provisional Government of Hawaii demanded the oath of loyalty to its own rule, the elections for the Constitutional Convention are overwhelmingly in favor of President Dole's Government.

MR. JAMES BRICE, President of the London Board of Trade, is about to take steps to prevent the racing of ocean steamers, as such races could take place only at the risk of the lives of passengers.

PREPARATIONS having been made at Rio de Janeiro to celebrate President Marshal Floriano Peixoto's birthday, the President declared that he did not wish for any other recompense than that of the conviction of having fulfilled his duties as a citizen and protector of the laws. Now the term of his office was almost up, and the Presidency would soon go into other hands. Nevertheless, should the people again require him he would be ready. The country would always find in him a strict defender of the Republic. He asked that any money that had been raised for promoting processions and manifestations in his honor should go toward the fund now being subscribed for the support of the widows and orphans of those who died defending the Republic.

The *Daily News*, London, publishes a letter from Russia, in which it is asserted that the importance of the plot against the life of the Czar has been greatly underestimated. Upon reaching the Baroness Marihoff's house at St. Petersburg, the police found a list of women Revolutionists, most of whom belong to the higher classes. In consequence of this, the Czar has issued an Ukase re-creating, from November 18, the special committee for the control of civil-service appointments. This committee was instituted by the Czar Nicholas, but was abandoned in 1858. The Ukase brings the entire patronage for subordinate posts under the immediate supervision of the Czar, and deprives the higher officials of their powers to appoint and dismiss. The Press comments are adverse to the severe mechanical discipline of Nicholas' time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO MADE THE FIRST CUP OF COFFEE?

INGEBORG RAUNKICER.

IN the Bibliothèque Nationale there is a manuscript (near the end of the Sixteenth Century), written by an Arab, Abd-el-cader, who declares that coffee was drunk for the first time in Arabia in the middle of the Fifteenth Century. Others think that certain remarks in Persian writings imply that coffee was used in Persia as early as the Ninth Century; but most authors dispute these texts. It is commonly supposed that the use of coffee in its earliest home, Abyssinia, and in its second home, Arabia, is only five to six centuries old.

A legend says that the Angel Gabriel once, when Mohammed was ill, brought him a cup of coffee. Another legend says that a Mohammedan monk discovered that his goats became very lively and full of fun after they had eaten the fruit of the coffee-tree. This observation caused him to make the first cup of coffee. His Dervishes enjoyed the coffee, and ever afterward drank it at night, to produce wakefulness, when they kept vigils. Cautious historians laugh at these traditions and prefer to stand by Abd-el-cader's manuscript. This writer mentions an Arab, Gemaleddin, a Judge in Aden, who, while traveling to Persia, or, as the historians correct the manuscript, to Abyssinia, saw people use coffee as medicine. He used it and was cured of a sickness. Later, becoming a monk, he taught his brethren the use of coffee. It was, then, in Aden that coffee-drinking originated. The *Fakeers* even made coffee-drinking compulsory upon their neophytes. Public coffee-houses originated in Aden, and very early in history. We do not find any opposition to the use of coffee until the middle of the Sixteenth Century, when the Egyptian Sultan sent a new governor, Chair Bey, to Mecca. This Governor knew nothing about coffee, and was greatly enraged when he saw the Dervishes, in the Mosque, drink coffee. He believed that which they did was contrary to the teaching of the Koran, and that they became intoxicated. He consulted two Persian physicians, who were opposed to coffee. They declared it was a substitute for wine, which is prohibited by the Koran, and hence coffee-drinking was a violation of Mohammed's law. To prove that coffee-drinking made persons neglect religious duties, they pointed to the fact that while coffee-houses were multiplying the Mosques were empty. Chair Bey called a council of physicians, priests, and lawyers, and, on their advice, forbade absolutely the use of coffee. The police gathered all coffee that could be found, and burned it in the market-place. Afterward, he reported to the Sultan what he had done, and received the following note in reply: "Your physicians are asses. Our lawyers and physicians in Cairo are better informed. They recommend the use of coffee, and I declare that no faithful will lose Heaven because he drinks coffee." About twenty years later, a man in Cairo preached against coffee, and declared that coffee-drinkers were poor Mohammedans. Since then coffee-drinking has been unmolested and has become a favored drink everywhere.—*Nordstjernen, Copenhagen. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TAILOR-MADE ARMOR.

IT will be remembered how keen an interest was aroused some time ago when the Mannheim tailor, Heinrich Dowe, claimed that he had produced a jacket capable of protecting one against the bullets of modern weapons of war. The possibility of such an invention had been placed in the same category as the quadrature of the circle. It will also be remembered how quickly the asserted invention became a subject of ridicule. It appeared that the tailor-proof armor had met the fate of so many brilliant inventions, and, in fact, it was so, to the extent that the inventor had to devote all his attention to remedying the defects which the initial experiments appear to have disclosed. The inventor's efforts were not fruitless. He has at length succeeded in producing a shield absolutely proof against our newest military weapon, Model 88. What that signifies will be better appreciated when it is known that a ball from this weapon will pass through the

mightiest oak without sustaining the slightest change of form. The Ministry of War gave the most serious attention to this invention from the outset, and, presumably at its instance, the invention was tested on April 8, at the Wintergarten, in Berlin, in the presence of an exclusive circle, among whom were Count Schuvaloff, many high officers of the army and navy, representatives of the great European Powers, and distinguished personages from almost every country. The well-known crack-shot, Martin, opened the test by firing at a horse quietly grazing and protected with a saddle-cloth of the new material. A body of infantry next fired at a plaster bust, similarly protected, after openly loading with ball-cartridge in the presence of the spectators. In neither case was the armor penetrated, and the arrested ball presented the appearance of having been cut with a thousand knives, somewhat after the fashion of the gills on the under surface of a mushroom. The horse scarcely winced, and the bust remained unmoved. At the close of the testing, the inventor put on the armor, and allowed himself to be fired at. He reported that he hardly felt the shock of the balls when they struck him. One may readily conceive the excitement among the spectators during the test, and how lively was the discussion of its importance. It may be mentioned here that it is thought of applying it for military purposes in the form of a knapsack cover, for the material is rigid and incapable of being worked up into a uniform. The weight of the new impenetrable shield is sixteen pounds, its thickness two centimeters (about one-sixteenth of an inch.) The inventor, however, hopes to be able to reduce the weight one-half. It is said that the Kaiser is very much interested in the invention, and it is rumored that he has informed Dowe that he desires to conduct some tests personally.—*Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



HEINRICH DOWE.

The *Kieler Zeitung*, Kiel, claims to have discovered that the bullet-proof cloth consists principally of steel-plate, which, on account of the weight, is not suitable for military purposes. The fact that a provincial paper asserts that it has succeeded in discovering the secret which was successfully hidden from the Berlin Press has occasioned much merriment in Germany.

WAR AND MODERN SOCIETY.

A PART from all dreams of permanent peace, the question of disarmament has been attracting more and more attention from a new point of view. It strikes everybody as singular that civilized nations should spend their best energies and systematically ruin themselves in making preparations for future wars, when they all are anxious to avoid war in the present. The situation is paradoxical in the extreme; the most enterprising patriots shrink from the prospect of a general destructive conflict, and yet the most peaceable countries go on arming themselves with tireless energy, as if expecting a speedy attack. Who is responsible for this disparity between inclinations and acts, ideas and facts? Are there nations in Europe capable of invading their neighbors with a view to political burglary and plunder? Territorial conquest has lost all significance from the time that the principle of the inviolability of private rights secured recognition; it is now impossible to drive out the inhabitants of a conquered territory and take away their lands and other possessions, and the acquiring of new land is simply a burden and a source of expense, trouble, and sacrifices to the conqueror. And since there is no longer any motive for aggressive war, the necessity for defensive war likewise disappears. The entire social order and mode of life of modern civilized nations precludes the design of war; the complex interests, material and intellectual, of society are fundamentally at variance with the condition of aggres-

sion and tyranny which is associated with militarism. Hence, it is altogether superfluous to preach the abstract ideas of eternal peace; it is sufficient to point out simply the uselessness, impossibility, and senselessness of war.

Suppose that the question is presented to the people of France whether they desire war with Germany or not; there is not the least doubt that they would decide in the negative, if for no other reason than that war involves enormous losses and burdens, even on the part of the victorious side. A similar result would undoubtedly be reached in Germany, were the people as a whole asked to decide upon the question of international politics. Everybody knows how militarism is maintained in the most pronounced military monarchy of our time, Prussia, but the German policy, which has turned all Europe into a camp, is not the product of the German people, but of the military-political aristocracy, whose interests conflict with the traditions and aspirations of the masses. The same is true of Austria, and particularly of Italy.

We have lately had proof of the popular desire for peace in the eagerness with which the slightest indication of good-will and amity between nations has been welcomed and exaggerated. Be it a Commercial Treaty, a marriage alliance, a mere friendly visit of one ruler to another,—the "event" is hailed with enthusiasm as a guarantee of peace. Does not this go to show that the policy of "armed peace" does not rest on popular feeling or interest?

The most authoritative exponent of old political ideas, Bismarck, has expressed himself to the effect that technical progress, the rapid development of military science and resources, tends to relegate war to a more and more remote possibility. It is natural for Bismarck to refer everything to technical progress, since he does not appreciate or admit the growing influence of democratic ideas or international affairs. Yet he himself introduced in German politics the principle of universal suffrage, a principle irreconcilable with militarism. It is moral and economic causes that undermine militarism; it is the voice of the people, more and more loudly asserting themselves, that is heard on the side of peace in the councils of empires. Sooner or later, this inherent contradiction, this antagonism between nations and ruling minorities, is bound to receive a final settlement.—*Viestnik Evropy, St. Petersburg. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Is the Cholera Increasing in Europe?—The *Politische Rundschau*, Berlin, says: "Official reports on the cholera epidemic are not only intended to inform the public, but also to enable the authorities to take preventive measures in due time. This mission can only be fulfilled if the whole truth is told in every instance. Unfortunately, this rule is very much sinned against outside of Germany. That the genuine Asiatic cholera is ravaging Lisbon is now established without doubt; it is not even denied now in Portugal, although the same people who dubbed it 'cholérine' now assert that it appears in a very mild form. But these endeavors to hide the matter only lead us to think that the progress of the disease is very serious; especially as the French are forced to admit that it is progressing in the Department of Finisterre. This Department is obviously made to act as *pars pro toto*, and it may be assumed that the West and Southwest of France are already more or less infected. If we take as a third cholera-district the Belgian cities Luttich and Namurs with their suburbs, the outlook is very dark indeed."

Did a Chinaman Discover America?—In *The Overland Monthly*, San Francisco, June, Frederick J. Masters advances the claims of China to have discovered and founded the civilization of America some fourteen hundred years ago. This view rests on the narrative of the Buddhist missionary Hwei Sham's sojourn in Fusang, as recorded in the 231st volume of the great Chinese Encyclopedia called Yuen-Kui-lui-han. The country of Fusang is identified as a part of the American continent first by the statement that it is more than twenty thousand li to the eastward of the Kingdom of Tai Han, and secondly by the most characteristic feature of the country—the Fusang tree—which is clearly the Maguey plant of Mexico or California. Further, some customs attributed to the people of Fusang are shown

to have persisted in Mexico down to the time of the Spanish Conquest, and the author's attempt to identify Quetzalcoatl with the Buddhist missionary Hwei Sham appears to find a great deal of collateral support in the temples and religious observances of the Mexicans and their congeners.

Quite apart from this narrative of Chinese influence on an already established race, the writer adduces a considerable array of argument in support of the view that the so-called aboriginal tribes of America, from Alaska to Peru, are, at least in great part, of Mongolian stock.

Hwei Sham's narrative is familiar to all Chinese scholars, and, as early as 1761, an account of it was published by De Guignes, who tried to show that the Tai Han mentioned in the narrative is Kamschatka, and makes California the terminus of the journey of the Buddhist priests.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Stock.

THE adjustment by the Senate of the sugar-schedule of the Tariff Bill quickly took the speculation out of "American Sugar" and let holders see just where they stood. The Sugar-men had won the day as far as regards a liberal protection for their industry, and, as soon as the news became public, there was a sharp rally in Sugar Stocks; but this was of short duration; the initiated realized profits promptly and left stocks in the hands of an army of speculative holders who soon showed so much anxiety to realize profits that prices, which had been inflated to 108, dropped to 102 as the closing quotation of the week. The bulk of the week's business was confined to industrials, Whiskey, Lead, and Chicago Gas being the favorites. There was, however, one fair day's business in railroad stocks, and in spite of realizations at the end of the week the list closed with a considerable average net gain. There can, however, be no great rally while general business is so dull and railroad earnings so low.

The Treasury.

The gold-exports of the week amounted to \$5,400,000, thus reducing the balance of free gold in the Treasury to a round \$69,000,000. The probable excess of Government expenditures over receipts for the present month is estimated at \$4,000,000. The actual will probably prove more, but even with these figures the year's deficit will reach the very considerable figure of \$75,000,000. The Treasury balance at the close of the fiscal year would still be within \$10,000,000 of its amount on June 30, 1893, and nearly \$30,000 above the lowest point to which it fell before its replenishment by the bond issue. The gold-fund is now \$25,000,000 less than at the beginning of the fiscal year, and only \$5,000,000 above the point to which it had fallen before the bond issue. It is still, however, felt that with the currency on a sound basis, the maintenance of a gold reserve of a specific amount is of comparatively little importance, provided there be an adequate general currency balance. The value of our paper currency is not in question; the only difficulty is in providing a sufficient amount of it.

The Bank-Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease in surplus reserve of \$1,046,850, the surplus now standing at \$76,918,250. Loans expanded \$410,100, and deposits at the same time decreased \$1,258,000. These opposite movements were regarded as favorable. The loss in cash for the week was about what was expected in view of the currency movements and the gold exports of \$5,400,000, which the statement reflects. Specie increased \$1,456,900, while legal tenders decreased \$2,818,300. It is difficult to explain the gain in specie except on the score of receipts of gold and gold-certificates in packages from the interior, unless there have been important redemptions of legal-tender notes in addition to those made by exporters of gold. The decline in circulation continues, the decrease this week being \$30,100.

Trade.

The week has been marked by a general improvement in business, such as leaves it reasonable to hope that with the Tariff-legislation settled, and the great coal-strikes adjusted, we should find ourselves in fairly prosperous times again. But these strikes are a very serious feature of our industrial system. The strikers in many cases have shown a determination to resort to whatever violence may be necessary to restrain others from taking their places, and there have been some fatal collisions between the strikers and the troops. The scarcity of coal has necessitated the closing-down of many industries, and in all it is estimated that upward of 200,000 men are now out of employment as a consequence of the coal-strike.

CHESS.



The *New York Times* tells us that Mr. Steinitz "does not feel much disappointed in having lost the match," and that probably the ex-champion will again meet Lasker. Dr. Tarrasch, in the *Frankfurter Schachblatt*, regards the defeat of Steinitz as the fall of a hero; and finds so many evidences of weakness that he is prompted to ask: Is the man who played with Lasker the same man who was "the acknowledged chess champion of the world for nearly a quarter of a century?"

The *Hereford Times*, replying to Dr. Tarrasch, says that, in spite of Mr. Steinitz's indisposition and age, he played in the recent match several games which, for accuracy, power of combination, imagination, and deep insight into position, have never been surpassed even by himself in what is called his best days, and adds: "It will be interesting to note, should Dr. Tarrasch ever play Lasker, how the games which the doctor will lose will appear to the critic."

THIRD GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

| LASKER. | STEINITZ. | LASKER. | STEINITZ. |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 27 R-Bsq | Q-B7 |
| 2 Kt-K3 | Kt-Q3 | 28 B-Q2 | R-K2 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-Q3 | 29 Kt-K6 | QxPch |
| 4 P-Q4 | B-Q2 | 30 Q-K3 | QxKtP |
| 5 Kt-B3 | K-Kt-K2 | 31 P-Kt3 | R-Qsq |
| 6 B-B4 | PxP | 32 Q-K2 | Q-R6 |
| 7 KtxP | KtxKt | 33 K-Qsq | K-QRsq |
| 8 QxKt | Kt-B3 | 34 R-B2 | R-R7 |
| 9 Q-K3 | Kt-K4 | 35 P-Kt5 | P-B4 |
| 10 B-Kt3 | B-K3 | 36 KtxKtP | P-Q4 |
| 11 P-B4 | Kt-B5 | 37 K-Bsq | Q-Q6 |
| 12 Q-Kt3 | Kt-Kt3 | 38 QxQ | KtxQch |
| 13 B-K3 | P-Q3 | 39 K-Kt sq | R-Kt7ch |
| 14 P-B5 | BxB | 40 K-Rsq | RxP |
| 15 R-PxB | Kt-Q2 | 41 R-B3 | P-B5 |
| 16 B-B4 | Q-B2 | 42 Kt-K8 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 17 P-QKt4 | P-B3 | 43 R-Kt3 | R-R6ch |
| 18 Kt-Kt2 | Kt-K4 | 44 K-Kt sq | R-Kt6ch |
| 19 Kt-Q4 | Q-Kt3 | 45 K-B | Kt-Q6ch |
| 20 P-B3 | Castles | 46 RxBKt | PxR |
| 21 Kt-K6 | R-Q2 | 47 KtxP | RxKtP |
| 22 B-K3 | Q-Kt4 | 48 Kt-K8 | K-B3 |
| 23 RxP | P-QKt3 | 49 P-B6 | P-Q5 |
| 24 R-R8ch | K-Kt2 | 50 Kt-Kt7 | PxP |
| 25 RxB | RxR | 51 BxP | R-Kt4 |
| 26 KtxR | Q-Q6 | 52 P-B7 | Resigns. |

FOURTH GAME—GIUOCO PIANO.

| STEINITZ. | LASKER. | STEINITZ. | LASKER. |
|------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 31 B-B6 | B-Q2 |
| 2 Kt-Kt3 | Q-Kt-B3 | 32 B-B6 | KxB |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 | 33 K-B2 | K-B3 |
| 4 P-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 34 K-K2 | K-Kt3 |
| 5 P-Q4 | PxP | 35 K-Rsq | P-QR4 |
| 6 P-K4 | P-Q4 | 36 K-Q3 | P-R5 |
| 7 B-QKt5 | Kt-K5 | 37 P-K4 | R-KB2 |
| 8 PxP | B-K2 | 38 P-K4 | R-B6ch |
| 9 Kt-B3 | Castles | 39 K-K5 | R-B7 |
| 10 B-Q3 | P-B4 | 40 R-QKt sq | K-B3 |
| 11 PxP | KtxP | 41 P-Q5ch | K-Q2 |
| 12 B-K3 | Kt-Kt5 | 42 K-Q4 | R-Q7ch |
| 13 B-Kt sq | Kt-Kt5 | 43 K-B5 | R-B7ch |
| 14 P-QR3 | KtxB | 44 KxP | R-K7 |
| 15 PxKt | B-R5ch | 45 P-K6ch | K-Q3 |
| 16 P-Kt3 | Q-K5 | 46 R-Qsq | RxPch |
| 17 Castles | Q-Ksq | 47 KxP | RxP |
| 18 P-Kt3 | Q-R4 | 48 R-Ksq | R-R2ch |
| 19 KtxP | RxKt | 49 K-Kt3 | R-Rsq |
| 20 Kt-B4 | RxKt | 50 K-B4 | P-Kt4 |
| 21 Q-Kt3ch | R-B2 | 51 PxP | PxP |
| 22 RxR | QxR | 52 K-Q4 | R-R5ch |
| 23 B-R2 | QxQ | 53 K-Q3 | R-R6ch |
| 24 BxQch | K-Bsq | 54 K-K4 | P-Kt5 |
| 25 BxB | K-K2 | 55 K-B5 | R-Rsq |
| 26 B-Q5 | P-B3 | 56 P-K7 | R-Ksq |
| 27 B-K4 | P-QR3 | 57 K-B6 | P-Kt6 |
| 28 R-R5 | P-R3 | 58 K-B7 | K-Q2 |
| 29 P-QKt5 | R-PxP | 59 P-Q6 | P-Kt7 |
| 30 BxP | R-R2 | 60 K-Kt sq | Resigns. |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 10.

| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
|---------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| 1 Q-Q Kt | RxQ | 1..... KxR | |
| 2 Kt (at Q2)xP mate | | 2 Q-KR mate | |
| 1..... PxR | | 1..... R-Kt7ch | |
| 2 QxR mate | | 2 QxR mate | |
| | | 1..... PxP | |
| | | 2 P-B4 mate. | |

James F. Morton, Jr., Boston—PxR will not do, for Black replies PxR and you cannot mate in 2.

H. B., New York, works out the solution in this way: White—P-Q3; Black—PxR; but Black does not play PxR, but R-Kt7ch, and there you are.

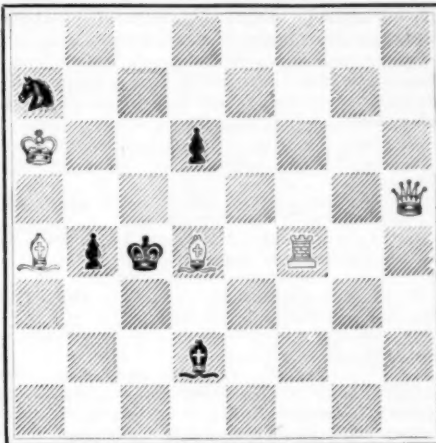
The solution of Problem 9 will be given in our next issue.

PROBLEM NO. 12.

(Honorable Mention, *Chakmatny Journal Tourney*.)

Black—Five pieces.

K on Q B 5; Kt on Q R 2; B on Q 7; Ps on Q 3 and Q Kt 5.



White—Five Pieces.

K on Q R 6; Q on K R 5; R on K B 4; Bs on Q 4 and Q R 4.

White mates in two moves.

LEGAL.

The Michigan "Jag-Cure Act."

The Legislature of Michigan recently enacted a curious statute known as the "Jag-Cure Act." It allows a Justice, upon the conviction of a disorderly person, instead of requiring a recognizance for good behavior, to accept a recognizance conditioned that the defendant will take the cure for the liquor-habit in conformity with the rules and regulations of some corporation administering the cure. The Supreme Court of Michigan has held the Act unconstitutional, on the ground that it remits the nature and extent of the punishment to the determination of the fluctuating rules of a private corporation, and transfers, in a measure, the pardoning power of the Governor to such body.

Implied Powers of Corporations.

The doctrine that a corporation has, by implication of law, and without any express grant of power in its charter or governing statute, the power to do whatever is reasonably necessary to effectuate the powers expressly granted it, and that a large discretion will be allowed to it in the choice of means, has received an apt illustration in a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States (*Fort Worth City Co. vs. Smith Bridge Co.*, 151 U. S., 204), where it was held that a corporation created for the purpose of dealing in lands and expressly empowered to erect bridges, subdivide and sell the same, and to make any contract essential to the transaction of its business, has the implied power to make a contract for the construction of a bridge to render its lands accessible, and that it may agree to pay therefor in its bonds, and in the bonds of another corporation controlled by the same party.

Payment.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York in *Goshen Nat. Bank vs. The State* (36 N. E. Rep., 316) recently passed upon a case in which the cashier of a National Bank was also a tax-collector, and in his character of tax-collector was indebted to the State. To pay this debt he drew a draft on the bank of which he was cashier, without funds there, and the draft was paid. The bank brought an action against the State to compel the refunding of the money. It was held that the action would not lie, if the officers of the State receiving the money had no knowledge of the fraudulent character of the draft.

Homicide by Escaping Felon.

In *Tolbert vs. the State* (14 South Rep., 462), the Supreme Court of Mississippi holds that where a

penitentiary convict escapes and is pursued and turns and kills one of his pursuers, this is murder, although the convict did not fire the first shot. The Court said that an escaped convict arrays himself against organized society. It may be added that his purpose in arming himself with a loaded weapon is obviously to kill any one lawfully attempting his re-arrest, in case it may be necessary for the escaping man to do so in order to secure his liberty. The malice prepense is all there. The occasion for firing the fatal shot is created by the unlawful act of the felon, and not by the lawful act of the pursuer. In such a case the pursuer is entitled to use his weapon upon slight indication of an attempt on the part of the felon to use his.

Heaping Insult upon Injury.

At the last term of the Wake County (N. C.) Superior Court at Raleigh, the following facts appeared: A little half-grown bull was on the railway track. He answered the whistle of an approaching train with a bellow of defiance and a toss of gravel over his shoulder. A tramp, who happened to be close behind him, stepped off the track and waited to see the fun. The engine struck the little bull first, doubled him up like a ball, and sent him twenty-five feet as if shot from a catapult. The bull-ball made a line shot and knocked the tramp into a little pond near the road. When the engineer backed the train to take stock of the damage done, the tramp was crawling up on a log out of his involuntary bath. Under advice of counsel learned in the law, action was brought against the railway corporation for the personal injuries and indignity inflicted. On the trial, to the surprise and intense disgust of the plaintiff, the verdict went against him. To a sympathizing bystander, he placidly remarked that he had been "bowed over into a goose-pond by a little dooty piney-woods bull, and that a dozen jackasses had kicked him out of the courthouse."

Husband and Wife.

Deed from wife to husband, delivered after the passage of the Act permitting such conveyance, is valid, through the contract therefor was made, and the deed was otherwise executed, prior to the Act. *Reynolds v. City National Bank*, 24 N. Y. Supp., 1,134.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

We are under obligations to W. E. T., Baltimore, Md., for information about a quotation which, in our issue of June 6, we said we were unable to place. The quotation is: "Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our hearts are restless till they rest in Thee." Our correspondent says: I have found this quotation attributed in a German work, entitled "Pastoralspiegel," to St. Augustine. He is said to have penned these beautiful words in his "Confessions." The original words, as quoted in the above-named work, are these: "Fecisti nos ad te et inquietum est cor nostrum, donec requiescat in te."

J. W. B., LOUISVILLE, KY.—In the "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations," this sentiment occurs: "There is a gift beyond the reach of art—of being eloquently silent," attributed to Bovee's "Summaries of Thought." Who was Bovee? I can find no such name in any biographical dictionary.

Christian Nestell Bovee, who has practiced the profession of the law in New York for many years, devoting his leisure to literature, was born in this city in 1820. He edited a paper entitled *Thoughts and Fancies*. His "Thoughts, Feelings and Fancies" was published in New York in 1857; his "Intentions and Summaries of Thought" appeared in Boston, in 1862, in two volumes 16mo. The latter book is a mine of wisdom aptly expressed; but, it appears from your question, is not as well known as it deserves to be. You could have found in the "Cyclopedia," in a table headed "Quoted Authors," the year of Mr. Bovee's birth and an L to signify that he is living.

R. G. W., SALEM, OREGON.—Years ago when I was visiting New York, there was a question in vogue, who struck Billy Patterson? Can you tell me what is the origin of this?

The origin of this once famous phrase is as follows: About forty-five years ago, at one of the medical colleges of this country, the students had a trick of hazing every new man who entered the institution. They would secure him hand and foot, carry him before a mock tribunal, and there try him for some high crime with which they charged him. He would be convicted, of course, and sentenced to be led to the block and decapitated. A student named William Patterson came along in time and was put through the court and sentenced, in the usual solemn and impressive manner. He was blindfolded and led to the block, and his neck placed in position. The executioner swung his ax and buried it in the block, allowing it, to be sure, to go nowhere near Patterson's head. The students laughed when the trick was at an end; but Patterson was dead. He had died from what medical men called shock. All the students were put under arrest, and the question arose, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" On the trial it was shown that nobody struck him; but the medical students retained the expression, and it has come down through them to the present day.

P. S. O., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.—Did the colloquial expression "to cotton" or "cotton to," meaning "to agree with, to take to," originate in our Southern States?

Not at all. In the "Ingoldsby Legends" the poet says:

"For when once Madame Fortune deals out her hard raps,
It's amazing to think
How one cottons to drink!"

This use of the word, however, was common several centuries ago. It is found occasionally in Elizabethan writers; but perhaps the earliest known example is the following from Thomas Drant's translation of Horace, published in 1567:

"So feigneth he, things true and false
So always mingleth he,
That first with midst, and midst with last,
May cotton and agree."

The word is entered in Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," but the quotation given shows, as in so many other cases, that the expression is sim-

Remarkable Preservation

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ply a survival or vulgar use, on both sides of the Atlantic, of a respectable old English word. As regards its etymology, it has not the slightest connection with the plant cotton, but derived from a Welsh verb meaning "to agree, to consent."

C. O. B., AUSTIN, TEX.—What sense is there in the expression "mad as a March hare?" Do hares usually go mad in the month of March?

March hare is a corruption of "marsh hare." Hares are wilder in marshes than elsewhere, because of their flatness and the absence of hedges and cover.

B. A., PUEBLO, COL.—Where can I find the lines:

"Mynheer Vandunck, though he never was drunk,
Sipped brandy and water gayly."

In the poem entitled "Mynheer Vandunck," by George Colman, the younger, 1762-1836.

V. B. Q., SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Who said "The Kings of modern thought are dumb?"

Matthew Arnold in "Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse."

J. Q., PATERSON, N. J.—Is there a Bible known as the "To-Remain Bible," and why is it so called?

This Bible was published in Cambridge, England, in 1805. The editor wrote on the margin of a proof the words "to remain" respecting a comma which the printer thought should be omitted. The latter, however, settled any doubts he may have had on the subject by inserting the words "to remain" in the passage in question (Gal. iv. 29), so that it read: "Persecuted him that was born after the Spirit to remain even so it is now."

C. E. R., PITTSBURG, PA.—What is the meaning of Wisconsin?

It is an Indian word, meaning "a wild or rushing channel."

Current Events.

Monday, June 4.

The sugar-schedule of the Tariff Bill discussed; the Republicans attacking it. . . . The House continues the debate on the bank tax. . . . Striking coal-miners are seizing coal trains and burning bridges in Ohio and West Virginia. . . . The striking miners at Cripple Creek hold prominent citizens as hostages.

The Dupuy Ministry secures a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, the majority being 146. . . . Salvador is in the hands of revolutionists; President Eyeta seeks refuge on a German steamer, and the Vice-President and Commander of the army is killed. . . . Cholera has appeared on the river Vistula, one of the important trade channels in Eastern Europe.

Tuesday, June 5.

The sugar schedule is disposed of by the Senate; the amendments of the Finance Committee are all adopted. . . . The House debates the Bank Tax Repeal Bill. . . . The Maine Republicans renominate Governor Cleaves and adopt a platform demanding bimetalism on an international basis. . . . The Colorado miners and operators reach an agreement. . . . The coal-miners abandon their hope of effecting a National settlement, and call for district conferences with operators. . . . Striking employees at McKeesport, Pa., seize the plant of the National Tube Works and assault the non-union employees; a cannon is planted to guard against Pinkertons; the town is virtually in the hands of the strikers. . . . Oregon is carried by the Republicans; the Populists suffer severe losses.

Italy's Ministry resigns, and the financial plans of Crispi fail. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies declares its faith in the army and its chiefs.

Wednesday, June 6.

The Senate disposes of the tobacco-schedule of the Tariff Bill, and takes up the agricultural schedule. . . . The Bill for the State bank-tax is defeated in the House, the vote being 172 to 102. . . . A coal-miners' riot takes place at Wetley, Ill.; one man is killed and several are seriously injured. . . . Governor McKinley, of Ohio, orders out troops to prevent seizure of coal-trains by strikers. . . . The Senate Bribery-Investigation Committee examines Representative Cadmus in relation to the Sugar Trust's connection with the Tariff. . . . The Cabinet crisis in Italy continues; Crispi may reconstruct the Ministry. . . . The Brazilian insurgents suffer defeat in two places. . . . The German Imperial Silver Commission adjourns without having agreed on any solution of the silver-problem.

Thursday, June 7.

The agricultural schedule of the Tariff Bill is discussed, but only two paragraphs are disposed

of. . . . The House takes up the Indian Appropriation Bill. . . . The Senate Investigating Committee decides to subpoena members of the Sugar Trust. . . . Coal-trains are moved in Ohio under protection of militia. . . . The strike situation elsewhere is comparatively quiet. . . . The new cruiser Minneapolis makes the best preliminary trip ever made by a war-vessel.

The Hawaiian Constitutional Convention, according to a report received, will vote in favor of a military Republic, with greatly restricted suffrage. . . . French troops are sent to the Congo region; the Anglo-Belgian agreement is explained in the Chamber, and the Deputies vote confidence. . . . Crispi, the Italian Premier, may be forced into private life by conspiracies among politicians against him.

Friday, June 8.

The Senate discusses the agricultural schedule of the Tariff Bill under the five-minute rule and disposes of several paragraphs. . . . The Indian Appropriation Bill is debated in the House. . . . Several Coxeyite boats are capsized in the Platte river in Colorado, and fifteen Commonwealers are drowned. . . . Little violence in the strike districts; local conferences are being arranged for. . . . Mr. Terrell, of the Sugar Trust, testifies before the Senate Investigating Committee.

Lord Salisbury speaks in London on the labor-question and attacks the Ministry's Budget. . . . Dr. Lieber, leader of the German clerical party, resigns his seat in the Reichstag and will retire to private life. . . . The United States makes a claim on Spain for reimbursement of sums improperly collected as duties in Cuba.

Saturday, June 9.

The Senate finishes the consideration of the agricultural schedule of the Tariff Bill. . . . The Indian Appropriation Bill is discussed in the House. . . . Coal-trains are moved in Ohio and West Virginia, guarded by troops. . . . The Nebraska Supreme Court declares the eight-hour law for factory-labor unconstitutional, on the ground that it denies the right of parties to contract for compensation. . . . District conferences are held to settle the miners' strike, but little is accomplished. . . . Troops are hurried to Pana, Ill., where the strikers threaten violence.

Public opinion in England is aroused over Lord Rosebery's connection with the turf, and it is expected that he will be forced to abandon horse-racing. . . . A proposal for inserting in the Swiss Constitution a paragraph affirming the right of every male citizen to labor is defeated on a referendum.

Sunday, June 10.

The President instructs Admiral Walker to protect Americans in Hawaii in case of a revolution. . . . A conflict between strikers and deputy sheriffs takes place in the Pennsylvania coke-district, and one striker is killed and two wounded. . . . Railroad bridges are burned and blown up in Ohio and Alabama by miners. . . . The Populists and Prohibitionists of Kansas are talking about nominating Mr. Lease for Congressman-at-Large.

The Pope defines his position on cremation. . . . Britain's Labor Commission suggests that labor and capitalists' organizations should be incorporated, so that they could be sued for breach of contract. . . . Rebel victories are again reported in Brazil.

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INDIGESTION.

New Theory Regarding It.

Indigestion is the primary cause of nine-tenths of the suffering that afflicts humanity. Its miseries are universal, sparing neither age, sex nor condition. Gradually accumulating, no one feels the approach of its nameless horrors. Probably a favorite dish received more attention than it deserved and a little discomfort was the result. Such impositions, more or less frequent, accentuate this condition, while the gases from the decay of food in the stomach are absorbed by the coats of that delicate organ, and cause so much disturbance at last that Nature asserts her power, and makes an effort to rid herself of the load put upon the system. Pains, more or less severe, are the consequence, and the man is said to be sick. Why? Because of the pains. In reality he only has the pains because Nature is trying to make him well. They are only an evidence of the desperate struggle she is making to get rid of the disease, and not the disease itself. Remember—it does not hurt to get sick. It does not hurt to get well. When in pain, a man, considering himself sick, sends for a physician who gives him a remedy for the pain—a mere relief from that paroxysm. This is a direct slap in Nature's face, and she resents it by causing the pain to return in severer form as soon as the effect of the medicine has worn off. Next time a larger dose is required, or a new prescription is given, but always along the same line—to kill the pain. Meanwhile the last state of that man is worse than the first. The trouble increases, for no attempt has been made to remove it. The stomach becomes more and more disordered, and the other organs, bearing part of the burden, also become affected. If they too happen from any cause to be weak, the trouble shifts to the weakest. Usually the liver becomes torpid, and constipation ensues. As the food eaten is not digested, a smaller amount is usually taken, so that the bowels not regularly filled, cannot be regularly emptied. Perhaps the kidneys are not able to carry off the waste matter, and it gets into the blood. If so, rheumatism racks the muscles and joints. Or the muscles supporting the organs peculiar to the female lose their tone, allowing displacement, ulceration and other tortures deplorably too common. Menstruation is difficult, painful, too profuse or wanting altogether.

Of course, these effects of the same first cause act and react on each other, and the case goes from bad to worse. The daily waste from daily work is not repaired. The storehouses of vitality—the nerves and spinal cord—gradually give out their supply, until, in the effort to repair the damage and accumulate a further reserve, the horrors of sciatica and neuralgia make themselves felt. All this time the only effort made is for relief—to kill pain. Morphine and such drugs are employed in ever-increasing doses, locking up the secretions, and always, without any exception, making a bad matter worse until the patient sinks into the grave. Very occasionally, in utter despair, he quits all medication, and to his delight finds that Nature, left to herself, is able to repair the waste and restore him to health. Too often, however, the case is beyond hope, and he dies, another example of treating effects for causes.

Recognizing that the All Wise did not put the spontaneous cause of disease about us on every side, and then leave us to our own devices to ransack earth, sea and sky for mere remedies for pain, we present in the Electropoise a treatment that goes back to first principles. We know that pain is merely the evidence of the desperate struggle Nature is making to restore the normal conditions in the system. It is not disease—a bad symptom, needing to be repressed—an evidence of getting sick, but, on the contrary, it is an evidence of getting well—a good sign—and to be borne, if bearable. Imperfect digestion means simply less nutrition and a consequent loss of vitality. The gases from decaying food are positive in their electrical

quality and cause disease. With the Electropoise we cause the negative elements, so abundant in the atmosphere, to be attracted into the body in sufficient quantity to consume the accumulation of combustible matter stored up by the imperfect action of the vital organs. As life is only combustion of the fuel furnished from the food, an actual increase of vitality comes from its use. It is with this increase of vitality that Nature is able to subdue the cause of the trouble so that relief comes at once—always in the direction of cure—and perseverance brings complete restoration of health that was in hopeless ruin. We pay no attention to parts—do not treat symptoms—but, asserting that a man lives by the same force from the cradle to the grave, we work on that force and in perfect whole find perfect parts.

Proof of the Theory.

SHELDONVILLE, MASS., Sept. 3, 1890.

Dear Sir—You wish for a plain statement of my case to help you in your work of saving life, and I have been benefited so much that I am very much pleased to give it. I hope others may be benefited as much as I have been, and feel sure there can be no doubt as to the result of the treatment if the directions are carefully and rationally followed.

I had been ailing for the last twelve years—ever since having the Scarlet Fever. I had been to several physicians, one doctoring me for one complaint, another for another; all saying the stomach was the cause of the trouble. At last, three years ago, I was taken to bed with nervous prostration and inflammation of the stomach. I was in bed six months and then got up only to find life a burden, and was able to go merely from bed to couch. I had the advice of three of the best doctors in Boston, men standing at the head of their profession, with reputations for skill in such diseases, and they did all they could for me. I kept "going down hill," however, and Jan. 15, 1890, was taken to bed again, I and every one else thought, for the last time. My physician thought that there was no help for me, as my stomach refused all food. For the last three years before that time, I had lived entirely upon milk, not a morsel of solid food having passed my lips. After being taken down this last time I had not a drop of any kind of food pass my lips for five weeks, and grew so weak that I could not certainly have lived another week longer, had we not providentially heard of the Electropoise.

You remember when my father first spoke to you about letting us have one of your instruments, you were very unwilling to do so, fearing it was too late to benefit me; but merely as an act of humanity and as you felt there was no earthly help for me, you consented to let me try one. We speak often of your discouraging manner, and how you would not let us hope for any good results, I was so very weak.

We applied it first on the 13th of March, 1890, and at that time I weighed but fifty pounds, having fallen in weight from one hundred and fifty; was given up by my physician, and was too weak to move in bed without assistance. My death was expected at any time.

I commenced to gain from that point; slowly at first, so slowly as to get at times nearly discouraged; but if I had a very poor day or two, perhaps I would see a marked improvement the

next day, which helped me to keep my courage.

On the second day after applying the Electropoise I began to eat: very little at first, only a teaspoonful of milk at a time. I kept increasing the quantity of milk and gaining a little strength every day, till three weeks from the time of the first treatment I was able to sit up a little. Now at the date of this writing I am taking two quarts of milk a day, a little fruit and very little bread, and I weigh one hundred and one pounds, having gained fifty-one pounds in six months.

Before using the Electropoise my blood was almost black, and so sluggish it would not flow, while now if by chance my skin is broken, the blood will spurt from the wound and is a bright red, almost as bright as a pigeon's blood.

I owe all my improvement to the Electropoise; and could you now see me walking and driving about and enjoying life, you would hardly believe it could be the same girl you saw posed as a skeleton on March 13th last.

Yours truly,

LEONORE BELLE HITTINGER.

A Later Report.

SHELDONVILLE, MASS., Sept. 7, 1891.

Dear Sir—I have now used the Electropoise for one year and a half and am in perfect health, better than I have ever been before. My weight has increased from fifty pounds, when I began its use, to one hundred and forty-six pounds and I am able to endure any amount of fatigue. If I could not get another Electropoise, nothing would tempt me to part with mine.

Yours gratefully,

LEONORE B. HITTINGER.

A New York Report.

The following is from Rev. W. H. De Puy, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Author of the People's Cyclopedia and several other well-known works, and now assistant editor of the Christian Advocate at New York, a position which he has filled for more than twenty years:

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1893.

My Dear Sir—Myself and family have received so much benefit from the use of your Electropoise and I have become so thoroughly convinced of its practical value as a curative agent that I feel warranted in commending it without reserve to the public. One of my friends, a widely known and highly esteemed clergyman and educator, after using the Electropoise for nearly two years in his family, said to me more than once after thoroughly testing its merits that if he could not get another he would not take a thousand dollars for it.

I cheerfully give you permission to use this brief note in any way which may aid you in introducing the instrument to the attention of any community.

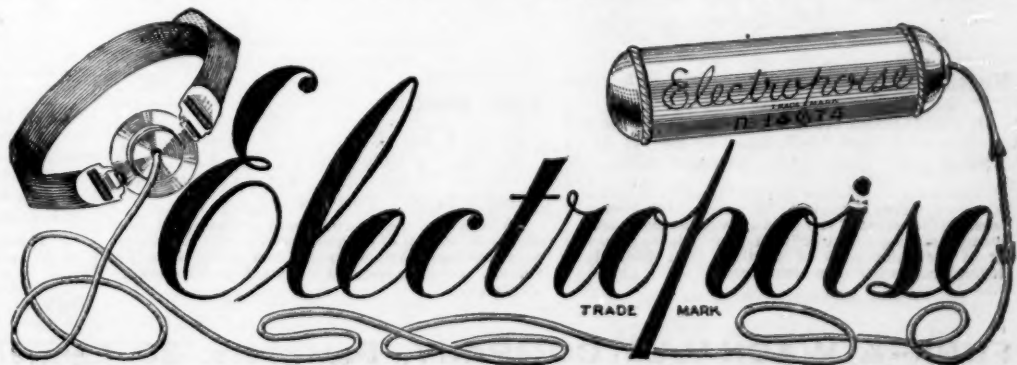
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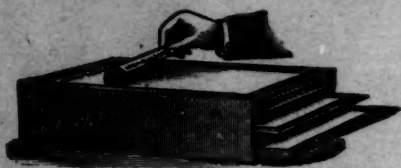
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